

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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NO. 28

STEAMER CRUSHED BY ICE

Sunk In Thirty-Three Feet of Water Shortly After Nine O'clock Monday Morning

CREW ESCAPE ON THE ICE

Loss Is Estimated at \$33,000 on the Boat and \$10,000 on the Entire Cargo

The Flora M. Hill the staunch little steamer of the Hill line, conqueror in many a strenuous battle with the ice floes, sunk to the bottom of Lake Michigan in thirty-three feet of water, shortly after nine o'clock Monday morning.

Not a life was lost, although the boat was equipped with a full crew of thirty-two men. The steamer left Kenosha about one o'clock determined to make one more fight against the encroaching ice floes. The boat encountered little trouble until it reached an ice floe off Chicago.

At a point about two miles east of the two mile crib off Chicago the boat stuck fast. Straining at every joint the little steamer plunged her ice ram into the floes time after time, but all to no purpose.

With the force of a huge hydraulic press, the heavy chunks of ice crushed in upon the steamer, and at last it was seen that she was rapidly filling.

The crew immediately left the steamer, and walking across the treacherous ice fields, at last succeeded in reaching the two mile crib, from whence they were taken later by the Chicago life saving crew.

The crew stood on the east side of the crib and watched the last struggles of the boat, as at last she lurched to one side and sank.

The suction caused by the sinking of the boat caused a commotion among the ice cakes for a few minutes and then again the lake presented an unbroken field of ice.

For three years the little steamer had plied between the ports of Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha and Racine and was known as one of the best ice fighters on the lake, having formerly been the government lighthouse boat the Hyacinth.

The loss is estimated at \$33,000 on the boat and \$10,000 on the cargo. The boat was fully insured. If possible the boat will be raised and again put in commission.

To the Republican Voters of the Eighth Senatorial District

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the next General Assembly, subject to the Republican primary to be held April 9, 1912.

I had intended not to be a candidate at this time, but the same power and influence working along the lines of destroying local self government in the counties and townships and centralizing all power at Springfield, is again seeking to control Republican affairs at Springfield, and in fact two months ago commenced a campaign against me and my record at Springfield, especially upon the dairy subject, and upon other questions, so that I have yielded to the solicitation of the many friends that I have over the district, asking me to again be a candidate for the lower house.

In this campaign I shall try to set before every Republican voter and the dairymen of the Eighth Senatorial District the exact situation as to dairy legislation at Springfield; and also along the other lines that have been and now are insidiously working to destroy the power of local township, city and county governments in the State of Illinois and establish a great job-holders' trust at Springfield.

I submit in this sheet the question of Assessments and Taxation and whether the local townships are capable of self government in the management of their own property assessments, or whether that power should be exercised at Springfield.

EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF.

London's Miles of Water Mains.
The water mains of London aggregate 6,000 miles—twice the width of the Atlantic ocean.

STEVENS UNDER ARREST

Former City Collector of Waukegan is Alleged Short in His Accounts

Ashel G. Stevens, formerly city collector of the city of Waukegan, was arrested by Sheriff Green Friday evening on the charge of withholding public funds in the sum of \$4,000. The complaint was signed by Commissioner Clarence W. Diver, commissioner of accounts and finances.

The complaint charges that Ashel G. Stevens, while acting as city collector in the city hall, withheld public funds from the city in the sum of \$4,000. The alleged fact that Stevens was withholding public funds, was first discovered by Arthur Young & Co., auditors, of Chicago, who went over the books of the city when the commission form of government was first inaugurated last May.

Stevens at that time was alleged in the auditors' report to have withheld from the city funds to the amount of \$1,200. Later, when the administration under commission form was in full swing, other alleged shortages are said to have been discovered by employees of the accounting department, until the sum Stevens is said to owe the city is now about \$4,000.

Commissioner Diver appeared before Justice of the Peace James G. Welsh and filed complaint against Stevens. The matter was placed in the hands of Sheriff Green, who went to the home of Stevens and placed him under arrest.

Stevens has retained Attorney Geo. W. Field as his attorney and bonds will be arranged later. The action was taken by Commissioner Diver at the instance of the two bondsmen of Stevens, Jerome Biddlecome and Jay J. Jones of the First National Bank.

JENNIE SIBLEY AND FRED HAWKINS MARRIED TUESDAY

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sibley on Tuesday morning of this week was solemnized the marriage of their only daughter, Jennie M. and Mr. Fred Hawkins. Rev. A. O. Stixrud performing the ceremony.

The wedding was a very quiet one, with only the nearest relatives in attendance. The bride is one of Antioch's most popular young ladies with a large circle of friends to wish her well.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hawkins of Lake Villa and is in the employ of Jos. Panowski at this place.

After spending about a week with relatives in Chicago Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins will return to Antioch where they will make their home for the present with bride's parents.

The News joins with their many friends in extending congratulations.

HEART DISEASE IS CAUSE OF SUDDEN DEATH

Last Sunday morning, at about four o'clock occurred the death of Ernest Bruckner, who with his family have been residents of this village about four weeks, coming here from Necedah, Wis., after having traded his farm property there to B. F. Van Patten for the building in Antioch which he occupied at the time of his death.

Although he had been a sufferer from heart trouble for a number of years he had seemed to be no worse than usual and when he retired at a late hour Saturday evening there was no indication that his death would occur before morning. About four o'clock his wife was awakened by his groans, and speaking found him unable to answer. She hurriedly summoned a physician but before he arrived Mr. Bruckner had passed away.

A coroner's inquest was held Sunday afternoon, with Deputy Coroner Conrad presiding, the verdict being that death was due to heart disease.

The deceased was forty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

M. W. A. RECEIVE WARNING FROM HEAD CONSUL

A warning has been issued by Head Consul A. R. Talbot of the M. W. A. to all insurgents in the society, whether they be individuals or camps, to say that if they insist in trying to effect organizations in opposition to the increased insurance rates, that their charters will be forfeited.

The revocation of a camp or the cancellation of the individual insurance policy of any member can be made effective by a vote of the board of directors of the executive council of the society.

SMALL IS LEADING ALL OTHER CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Kankakee County Farmer for Governor is Adding New Recruits to His List Every Day

A FARMER FOR GOVERNOR IS CRY

Everywhere—All Over the State—Republicans are Lining Up in Support of Mr. Small's Candidacy—People are Tired of Deneen and the Trust Press

The activity being taken in his campaign by the farmers throughout the state is giving Len Small much encouragement. The fact that they have become so deeply interested as to begin the organization of a "Len Small Farmer's Club" leads Mr. Small to think, and well he may, that he will be backed by thousands of staunch farmers who voted for him for State Treasurer in 1904, when he received the largest vote ever cast in the state for a candidate for that office.

The outlook is indeed very encouraging for Mr. Small and it is beginning to look as though his friends throughout the state are turning to him as "the down state man" to rescue the Governorship from the clutches of the men who have held it in Cook county for so many years. He is a farmer and has lived on a farm all his life and although he is interested in commercial business as well as dairying, his strongest ties are on the farm.

His popularity is not confined to Kankakee county alone but extends to every county in the district. He is the choice of the Republicans of every county in the old Cannon district, and few candidates running against him will have a look in, in the old eighteenth. And not only is this condition true in this district but all Illinois is falling in line since the campaign began and county after county now has a thoroughly efficient and active Len Small organization.

The great success of the Small meetings held in the different counties of the State, puts him far in the lead of all other republican candidates. Everywhere the coliseums, auditoriums and opera houses have been taxed to standing room to hear the farmer candidate from Kankakee county discuss the issues of interest to the people of Illinois. Tens of thousands of loyal Republicans throughout southern Illinois have assured him of their hearty support.

Len Small is running against seven lawyers, and the farmers are getting together everywhere to make the election of Mr. Small a certainty.

The dairymen in all parts of the state are thoroughly aroused to the situation and every day brings scores of letters assuring Mr. Small of the hearty support of a fellow dairyman.

The stockraisers throughout Illinois are a unit in favor of Mr. Small. It is

almost impossible to find a cattleman or a horseman who is not an out-and-out Len Small man.

In some localities it is quite interesting to note the frantic efforts of the Cook county lawyer candidates, who have been fighting each other like mad cats since the campaign began, but are now trying to pool issues and beat the Kankakee farmer and business man.

The position taken by Mr. Small, that the people have the right to determine who their candidates shall be and that men have a right to declare for principles, as well as men who represent them, instead of leaving it to the haphazard manner now in vogue, has touched a popular chord all over Illinois. His denunciation of the socialistic doctrines—the initiative, the referendum and the recall in heartily applauded wherever he goes.

Mr. Deneen wrote these dangerous doctrines in full view of the republican party, after he was nominated four years ago, for the purpose of catching the votes of the thoughtless man and the socialistic citizen. The doctrine was not understood at that time by the people but everybody is becoming awake to the real situation and few believe that such men as Jones and Deneen urging these socialistic doctrines will be taken seriously by the people this year.

Mr. Small believes in clean politics—in a square deal for all the people. He is a man who believes in the constitution of the State of Illinois and will not outrage the supreme law of the state in an effort to catch votes.

The fact that Small will receive 100,000 votes in Cook county puts him pre-eminently ahead of any other candidate in the field. A great organization in Cook county has pledged to Mr. Small a majority in Cook county and every indication is that number promised will be doubled on primary day. These prospects are not only very highly encouraging to Mr. Small but proves beyond a shadow of doubt that he is the logical candidate on whom the Republicans who are opposed to third term candidates and Cook county state's attorney executives should unite.

Farmer supporters of Mr. Small declare that the support given to him in Cook county is convincing proof that he is the man with whom they can beat Deneen.

For Good or for Evil?

So surely as the day and the night alternately follow one another, does every day when it yields to darkness, and every night when it passes into dawn, bear with it its own tale of the results which it has silently wrought upon each of us, for good or for evil.—William Ewart Gladstone.

Special House for "High Brow" Apes.

The "high brow" apes in the New York Zoological park are to have a house to themselves in the near future. The board of estimate and apportionment will soon be asked for an appropriation necessary to cover the expenses for such a structure. At present the erudite chimpanzees and orangutangs are in the house with their less intelligent sisters and brothers.

The intelligent specimens now number four chimpanzees and five orangutangs. "Baldy" is the leader of the social elect, and Suse, recently sold to the society by Professor Garner, is another inmate who stands aloof. The proposed structure is necessary to the continued health of the valuable specimens, as well as to give proper facilities for their exhibition to the public.

Sonnet's Duty Laid Out.

The poet stopped, as the boy rushed up, almost breathless. "Say," said the boy, "your wife says she forgot to tell you that if you sell that love song you are to fetch a ham home, an' if it won't buy a ham, p'raps it'll be equal to a can o' salmon."

AUDITOR IS DISCHARGED

County Treasurer Westerfield Calls on Officer for Assistance

Edward C. Webber, auditor for the bondsmen of County Treasurer Westerfield, whose dismissal by the treasurer has been the cause of considerable comment, was Tuesday morning formally evicted from the office of the treasurer, Assistant Chief Tyrrell being the officiating person.

Mr. Webber, when dismissed by Mr. Westerfield on Monday and told not to report for work again on Tuesday, declared that he would not quit and would not accept his check and give a receipt for his salary.

The treasurer insisted that he was through in the office, but Tuesday morning Webber reported for work at the office as usual. Westerfield then called Assistant Chief Tyrrell and the officer went to the court house, where he was informed by the treasurer that he wished Webber put out of office. Tyrrell then told him to leave and Webber complied saying that he was waiting for orders from an officer, before leaving.

Thus violent trouble was averted and Webber left the office in which as representative of the men who furnished the treasurers bond last year he held the position of auditor, having to "O. K." all checks etc., which the treasurer signed.

At the recent session of the board of supervisors the treasurer notified the board that he wished to submit a new bond, but the board after a three days consideration, declined to accept the new one, the committee explaining that it could not accept the new bond until the old one had become inoperative through some of the signers withdrawing.

Now with Webber out of the office it is believed that the course will be for the old bondsmen to signify a desire to be released, whereupon a special meeting of the supervisors will be called in order to consider a new one which the treasurer is able to produce.

CONRAD NOT TO RUN FOR CORONER

For some time past it has been believed that Supervisor Edward Conrad of Waukegan was to be a candidate for coroner, but with the filing of petitions Saturday, the last day on which they could be filed, it became apparent that he concluded not to enter the race, thus leaving it open to Coroner J. L. Taylor of Libertyville. It is recalled that when Conrad announced that he was in the race some time ago, he did so when he heard that Taylor had decided not to run.

Taylor later announced that the statement that he was retiring was untrue then Conrad decided not to oppose him. Accordingly Coroner Taylor will be nominated and re-elected without a fight.

People's Town Caucus.

A caucus of the legal voters of the town of Antioch will be held on Saturday March 16, 1912, at the village hall in the village of Antioch between the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. for the purpose of nominating one candidate for each of the following offices: one Town clerk; one Assessor, one Collector, one Commissioner of Highways, one Constable, one Justice of Peace and three Committeemen, who shall constitute the Town committee for the ensuing year.

All voting in said Caucus, shall go by ballot containing the names of all candidates and the manner of conducting the Caucus and all voting therein, shall be as near as may be in accordance with the Australian system of voting. The undersigned Chairman and Secretary shall act as Chairman and Secretary of said Caucus and shall certify the names of the successful candidates as required by law. No ballot shall be counted unless it shall be endorsed thereon, the initials of one of the judges hereinafter named. Each person desiring to become a candidate in said Caucus shall give his name to one of the undersigned Town Committee on or before Friday, March 15, 1912, and then pay his share of the expense of said Caucus.

Town Committee,
Wallace Drom, Chairman,
John Cribb, Secretary,
Frank Harden
Dated, Antioch, Ill., Feb., 27, 1912.

Humankind's Perversity.

What is remote and difficult of success we are apt to overrate; what is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.—Longfellow.

Not for the Grouch.

"My imagination is as keen as the next man's," said the Grouch, this morning, "but I don't believe I ever saw the time it was powerful enough to make a row of X's in a letter stand for osculation."

MURDERER COMMITTS SUICIDE

Body of Victim Was Hidden Under Large Bake Oven In Onan Bakery

JEALOSY CAUSES TRAGEDY

Ends Own Life With Arsenic on the Same Night That He Took The Life of His Rival

For the second time within a week Waukegan is confronted by another perplexing murder and suicide mystery. The latest crime occurred Sunday night when Charles George, 35 years old, murdered Leo Bilbilian, 17 years old, and then committed suicide by swallowing arsenic. The mystery surrounding the cause for the affair is one of the deepest that ever has confronted the local police but they are working on the clew that George slew Bilbilian in a jealous rage for having sought to usurp the affections of Miss Mary Kretz, a pretty young woman residing at 3065 Lincoln avenue, Chicago.

The body of the murdered boy was not found until shortly before noon Monday. It was lying under a large bake oven in the John Onan bakery, at 323 Oak street. He had been strangled to death, his own belt having been buckled tightly about his throat and held there until death occurred.

Shortly after the murder, which took place some time before 11 o'clock Sunday night, George went to the Edmund hotel where he secured a room. At 3:30 o'clock in the morning his groans attracted attention and he was removed to the hospital, dying early Sunday. Death is believed to have resulted from arsenic.

After his body had been removed to the Conrad & Hart undertaking rooms a note was found in his pocket. Upon being translated the following message was transmitted:

"Don't blame anybody else for this—I did it. I killed Leo Bilbilian and then killed myself."

Bilbilian had been employed as a clerk for Paul Koshkarian who conducts a little store at the corner of Marion street and South ave.

The fact that George had been helping him out in his bakery and had left the note saying that he had killed Bilbilian, caused John Onan to think that possibly that the body of the murdered lad might have been secreted somewhere about the bakery. A search was instituted and sure enough the body was found under the oven. It had been pushed back so far it could not be seen except upon a search being made.

In Bilbilian's pockets several letters were found which is thought may throw considerable light on the mystery. One of them was addressed to Miss Kretz of Chicago and from its contents it appears that George was unable to write and that Bilbilian had been writing his letters for him.

In his letters to Miss Kretz some believe that Bilbilian was pressing his own suit rather than writing what George told him to, and that when he found out about it that George became angry and that he murdered him.

Bilbilian had been in Waukegan but three years but was quite well educated and spoke several different languages. On one occasion he wrote a letter to a superintendent of a large concern in North Chicago, pretending that he was the wife of George in which he sought to arouse sympathy. He signed the name Mrs. Charles George to the letter.

There is every indication that the deed had been carefully premeditated. Acquaintances assert that George had passed a large part of the day Sunday in writing. This writing is believed to be the letter that was later found in his pocket. Thus it seems that he had planned hours ahead just how he was going to kill Bilbilian and then take his own life.

He entered the Edmund hotel about 10:45 o'clock Sunday night and asked for a room, and although he spoke English intelligently he seemed unable to register and this the clerk did for him. About 8:00 o'clock people in the next room were awakened by groans coming from his room. The attaches of the hotel were notified and upon entering his room found the man fully dressed lying on the floor, his face pressed close to the carpet in an effort to smother his groans.

DAIRY QUESTION

FACTS ABOUT HOUSE BILL 540

Marengo, Ill., March 6, 1912.
Mr. Frank T. Moran,
Belvidere, Ill.

Dear Sir:
I have your letter under date of March 4, stating that Mr. J. P. Conyes of LeRoy township, Boone county, a leading Republican of his locality, states that he has always been one of my supporters, but cannot be now, for the reason, he claims, I supported House Bill 540, which passed the house and was killed in the senate.

Your letter further states that Mr. Conyes is of the impression that House Bill 540, which passed the house, was a measure secretly aimed at the dairy and stock-raising interests, inasmuch as it gave to the Illinois Livestock Commission powers to enforce a tuberculin test not only in the case of interstate shipments, but also in local herds, if they saw fit to make such arbitrary rules.

You further state in your letter: "Mr. Conyes and I discussed the history of the tuberculin fight and how you led the house forces against the Chicago crowd to victory in behalf of the farmers, and we both agreed that it was hard to believe you had been disloyal and a traitor to the cause in which you had been so conspicuous and valuable a champion. Mr. Conyes is president of the Boone County Milk Producers' association and is actively engaged in working for the dairy interests. It was represented to him, he states, that House Bill 540, after passing the house, was taken to the senate, where strong efforts were made to get it reported out of committee, but the friends of the farmers killed it off by permitting a Woodstock attorney named Lumley to quietly swipe it and lose it a day or two before final adjournment."

"In view of these charges among the dairymen, you are invited to make a statement for publication in the Republican. If the accusations are true that you have changed your position on these questions, the legal voters should know it. If the charges are simply campaign falsehoods, your friends are entitled to know it. Therefore, in the interests of a square deal and fair play, you are invited to state the facts about these bills."

"Kindly also state whether they had the support of Messrs. Vickers and Anderson from this district."

"Very truly,
"FRANK T. MORAN,
"Publisher,
"The Daily Republican."

In answer to the above, I desire to state that House Bill No. 540 was on roll call in the house April 20, 1911. (See pages 734, 735, House Journal, 1911.) Mr. J. H. Vickers, from McHenry county, and Mr. J. E. Anderson, from Lake county, members of the house at that time, both voted for the bill.

House Bill 540 above referred to, gave the Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois no jurisdiction whatever over the cattle or the dairies of Illinois. House Bill 540 gave the Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois no jurisdiction whatever over any dairy or herd in Illinois, nor over any animal or cow shipped into Illinois, and in fact gave them no jurisdiction over any cattle, except dairy and breeding cattle, to be shipped from the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis back into the interior of Illinois for dairy and breeding purposes.

House Bill 540 provided: That no railroad company, corporation or person should ship, convey or drive into the state of Illinois—from any other state or country—any dairy or breeding animal, except such dairy or breeding animal be accompanied by a certificate issued and granted under and by the authority of the state or foreign country from which said animal is shipped or procured, certifying that said dairy or breeding animal is free from all contagious and infectious diseases, including tuberculosis; Providing, however, that all such animals might be shipped to the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis (the three public cattle markets in Illinois) for the purpose of slaughter and beef, without such certificate.

House Bill 540 further provided that all dairy and breeding animals shipped from the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis back into the interior of Illinois—for dairy and breeding purposes should be accompanied by a certificate of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois, that said dairy and breeding animals were free from all contagious and infectious diseases, including the disease of tuberculosis, but providing that all such cattle could be shipped from said stock yards back into the interior of Illinois for feeding purposes, without such certificate, but the bill of lading should so state.

The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners are only given power and jurisdiction over the shipments from the Union Stock Yards—in Illinois—back into the interior of Illinois for dairy and breeding purposes. The dairy and breeding cattle from outside the state must come with a certificate from the shipping state. Illinois must take the shipping state certificate. No herd in Illinois can be inspected. It is only dairy and breeding cattle shipped from the stock yards in Illinois back into the country that must be certified by the Commissioners of Illinois.

The History of This Legislation. In 1909, in the Illinois state senate, Senator Olson, being a member, passed Senate Bill 438, providing:

"That the importation or bringing into the state of Illinois of any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes is hereby prohibited, excepting when such cattle are accompanied by a certificate from an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or from an inspector, whose competency and reliability are duly certified to by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the state, etc.—certifying that they have been examined and subjected to the tuberculin test and are free from tuberculosis."

This was an absolute prohibition against any shipment into the state, without the tuberculin test. This bill, Senate Bill 438, passed the Illinois state senate May 26, 1909. See Senate Journal, 1909—page 1296.

You will notice that House Bill 540 nowhere mentions or provides for the tuberculin test.

Senate Bill 438, and the other obnoxious Humphrey bills, providing for tuberculin testing in the state, passed the Illinois state senate in 1909, Senator Olson being present and not even lifting a voice, a vote or an objection to the same.

They came to the Illinois house of representatives and were blocked. Edward Shurtleff, in the house, introduced the now famous House Joint Resolution No. Twenty (20) providing for a full investigation of the subject of tuberculin testing and the Pasteurization of milk, and this resolution passed the lower house, with an appropriation of ten thousand dollars of money, with which to make the investigation.

House Joint Resolution No. 20 went to the Illinois state senate, and was referred to the committee on live stock and dairying, of which "Senator Olson was then and is now chairman."

This resolution laid in Senator Olson's committee and was not taken up for action. It was three weeks before it could be taken up for action. It was referred to his committee April 14, 1909 (Senate Journal, page 580). It was not reported out until May 4, 1909 (see Senate Journal, page 920), and only then upon the urgent solicitation of Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, who had to promise Senator Olson a place upon the investigating committee before he would report the resolution out.

The matter of the investigation committee, its organization, its election of Edward D. Shurtleff chairman, and its work in Chicago and over the state for eighteen months, is well known to the whole state, and copies of the report were very generally circulated in the district.

This committee made a report to the legislature in January, 1911. The committee found in its report, upon the evidence submitted, as follows: Report of committee, page 39 of the report.

And your committee would further recommend that all dairy and breeding cattle shipped into the state of Illinois from foreign states and countries outside of the state of Illinois be required to bear with them, upon entrance into the state of Illinois, certificates that they are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, including the disease tuberculosis.

And your committee would further recommend that all dairy and breeding cattle, shipped from the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, stock yards at Peoria and the stock yards at East St. Louis to any point within the state of Illinois, be inspected under the authority of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners of the state of Illinois, and be certified as free from all contagious and infectious diseases, including the disease of tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF,
J. W. ALLISON, M. D.,
C. S. HEARN,
ALEXANDER LANE, M. D.,
S. C. PEMBERTON,
A. J. OLSON,
FRANK W. SHEPHERD,
GUY L. BUSH,
JOHN C. MCKENZIE,
THOS. TIPPITT.

Signed by every member of the committee.

It will be noticed that Senator A. J. Olson signed this recommendation. This recommendation—nowhere—not in any place, mentions the tuberculin test.

House Bill 540 follows identically this recommendation.

House Bill 540 nowhere—in no place—mentions the tuberculin test. Senator Olson and every member of the investigating committee, thus said to the people of the state of Illinois that House Bill 540 would make a good law.

The following is some of the evidence upon which this recommendation was based:

Witness Ralph W. Chittenden of Gurnee, Lake county, Illinois:
My name is Ralph W. Chittenden, aged fifty-two years. I reside at Gurnee, Ill.

Q.—There is a good deal of evidence, Mr. Chittenden, before this committee and a good deal of sentiment, based upon the fact that thirty-three states in the Union have a law by which no dairy or breeding cattle can be shipped into their states, without they come with a bill of health from the states from which they are shipped. A good deal of evidence and a good deal of pressure before this committee tending to urge the passage of that kind of a law in the state of Illinois, forbidding the shipment of dairy and breeding cattle into the state unless they come with a clean bill of health. What would you say as to that?

A.—I think that would be a very good law. There is no doubt but that Illinois is used for a dumping ground for the diseased cattle of Wisconsin; that is, I would not say for diseased cattle alone, but for poor cows.

(He was a member of the milk producers' committee from Lake county.)
Mr. Ray Elliott Paddock, another witness from Lake county:
My name is Ray Elliott Paddock. I reside at Round Lake, Lake, Ill., 35 miles from Chicago. I am a dairy farmer. That has been my occupation all my life. I have a dairy of 70 head of cattle. My market is Chicago.

Question: What would you say as to passing a law requiring all dairy and breeding cattle shipped into the state of Illinois from outside states to be required to come with a certificate that they are free from disease, including tuberculosis?

Answer: I think that would be all right, for the reason that other states ask that same thing from us.

There were three (3) members of the milk producers' committee, selected by the Board of Supervisors of Lake county, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Paddock and Mr. Clem Small. Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Paddock favored the passage of the law. Mr. Clem Small opposed the passage of the law. Two-thirds of the delegation from Lake county were for the law. One-third was against it. Senator Olson signed the report favoring the law, on the evidence of Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Paddock, and recommended to the legislature House Bill 540 as a good law. And then under cover, at the request of Clem Small and others, killed the law.

From McHenry county:
Mr. Henry M. Turner, of Hebron, was a witness, as follows:

My name is Henry M. Turner. I reside at Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois. I am a dairy farmer. My dairy consists of 25 cows.

Q.—What is your opinion, Mr. Turner, of the state of Illinois passing a law requiring all dairy and breeding cattle, that are shipped in, to come with a clean bill of health, a certificate from the state from which they come that they are free from all disease, including tuberculosis?

A.—Well, if they would put it all in I am in favor of it, but if there is no way of getting around it except from having them tested, I do not believe that that is any good.

Q.—Well, to require each state to give the certificate, that it requires, to ship into that state, 33 states requiring such certificates, of some kind, let each state furnish its own and make its own requirements?

A.—I would think it would be the proper thing.

Mr. Jesse B. Richardson of Spring Grove, McHenry county, Illinois, was also a witness, and testified as follows:

My name is Jesse B. Richardson. I reside at Spring Grove, McHenry county, Illinois. I am a dairy farmer. That has been my occupation all my life.

Q.—Well, now, there is a good deal of evidence before this committee that thirty-three states in the Union, including Wisconsin and others, have laws forbidding the shipment of dairy and breeding cattle into those states, unless they are tested or have a certificate of health, and that Illinois is being made the dumping ground for the shipment of diseased cattle from those other states. What would you say, Mr. Richardson, as a dairyman, as to the state of Illinois passing a law requiring all dairy and breeding cattle shipped into this state to come with a certificate of health from the outside states?

A.—I think that that would be a good plan. I would recommend a law of that kind.

Q.—You have a brother that ships dairy cows to Illinois, do you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Would you speak for him on that subject?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How much, in your judgment, would it add to the cost of value of dairy cows to make that requirement?

A.—One dollar per head. I don't think over \$1.

Q.—Would you favor that kind of a law?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. William A. Boles of the town of Coral, McHenry county, also testified to substantially the same substance matter.

Mr. Henry M. Turner, Mr. Jesse B. Richardson and Mr. William A. Boles were the three (3) members of the milk producers' committee selected by the Board of Supervisors of McHenry county to act with the state investigating committee, and all three of them testified strongly in favor of such a law, which was identically House Bill 540, nothing added to and nothing taken from, and it did not mention the tuberculin test—but it was left to each state to determine what its method of inspection should be—the same as Illinois would have been and is now.

Mr. Fred Blume of Palatine, Cook county, Illinois, testified:

"Well, the way I look at it, if you raise your own cows I think you get a better herd. In my neighborhood about 50 per cent. of the cows are raised on the farms. They get better cows, and I think by looking at it in that way you are money ahead. I think the dairymen can afford to do that."

Q.—What do you know about the class of dairy cows that are shipped in from other states?

A.—Mostly in our town from Wisconsin and, more or less, I hear they are cows that the people are trying to do away with there.

Q.—They may not be good cows?

A.—Of course, you hear lots of them say they are good cows when you buy them.

Q.—It would be natural for people selling cows in Wisconsin—the same as it would be in Illinois—for the farmer to sell his poorest cows and keep the best?

A.—I think everybody does that.

Q.—What would you say as to the state of Illinois passing a law requiring all dairy and breeding animals shipped into this state to bring with them a certificate of health from the place from which they are shipped, that they are free from disease, including tuberculosis?

A.—Well, I think the state of Illinois ought to be just as well guarded as any other state, in order to keep them from dumping this diseased cattle on to us.

Q.—You think a law of that kind ought to be passed in Illinois, Mr. Blume?

A.—I think that the farmers who are producing the milk ought to be protected. I think we ought to have a law to protect the shipments in. I think it would encourage the raising of cows in Illinois.

Hon. John Stewart, eighty-five years of age, from Elburn, Kane county, was brought in by Mr. Elmer Fellows as a witness. Mr. Elmer Fellows is the president of the milk producers' committee, and a cow shipper of St. Charles.

Mr. Stewart owns fifty farms. Has been in the cattle and dairy business all his life.

Mr. Stewart testified:

Q.—What do you say as to the dairymen being able to raise their own supply of cows, taking into consideration the value of the farm lands, and the value of the dairy cows?

A.—I would be in favor of knocking out all those cattle dealers, if we could raise our own cattle.

Q.—Do you believe that the dairymen can do it at a profit on the dairy farm as they run it?

A.—I think they could in time, and I think it would pay all of them to do it.

Q.—How does the stock of dairy cows shipped into Illinois from Wisconsin and Iowa today compare with the stock of several years ago?

A.—Not as good; they have run down. Not as good. No.

Mr. Elmer Fellows is a cow shipper of St. Charles, who headed the delegation to Springfield last winter, to defeat House Bill 540, and he is also the president of the Milk Producers' association, and in the association meeting, in Chicago, in January last, incidentally made an effort to oust Mr. J. P. Grier from the office of the secretary of the association, which met the condemnation of every milk producer on the floor of the convention.

At this convention Mr. Lumley of Woodstock was a candidate for secretary, being nominated by Mr. Clem Small of Lake county, or one of his friends. Senator Olson was also present, and worked to the same end.

One who was there said the convention went wild, and as a body rose to its feet and demanded the retention of Mr. J. P. Grier, and he was retained unanimously.

It is, this whole move, the cow shippers' revenge.

Mr. Andrew Edinger of Libertyville, Lake county, Illinois, a witness, testified:

"It would be my judgment that the state of Illinois ought to pass a law requiring all dairy and breeding cattle that are shipped into the state to come with a bill of health showing that they are free from disease. I think that diseased animals are shipped in. We do not pretend to buy any cattle without their being tested."

And so we could complete the record, by quoting the evidence of three-fourths of the members of the milk producers' committee, that were appointed by the various boards of supervisors. It was all to the same effect. Some testified that even if it were not necessary it would tend to raising of our own dairy stock from our own herds, from the best dairy and milk strains of cows, and that cows could be raised that would have a value of one hundred dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars, whereas the mass of cows shipped in were of a poor grade, and were bought from \$50 to \$60 per head, and three-fourths of them were milked a few months and then sold at \$15 and \$20.

The evidence was sufficiently strong, so that Senator A. J. Olson joined in the recommendation, and said to the legislature and to the people of the state of Illinois that he favored the enactment of such legislation.

Was Olson right when he signed the report? If so, he was wrong when he joined Elmer Fellows and the other cow shippers, and killed House Bill 540.

It is fair to say, in this connection, that Mr. Eugene Hovey and Mr. Thomas Porter of Boone county, who appeared before the committee and testified, were opposed to the enactment of such a law, not strongly opposed, but did not think it was necessary. Mr. Garret F. Sager of Boone county did not appear before the committee in response to the summons. They were the three Boone county members of the milk producers' committee. Is Senator Olson's position as to House Bill 540 right now? If so he stultified himself when he signed the report of the investigating committee.

The investigating committee further found, on pages 38 and 39:

Your committee is compelled, by all of this evidence, to find that there are two phases of tuberculosis among animals:

First—The conditions under which the animal may be inoculated, infected and have within its system tubercle bacilli, a lodgment of the cause of the disease, and among which animals, it is overcome, the tubercle bacilli becoming encased and encysted and the lesions, so-called, cured.

Second—The stage where the infection becomes seated and the animal is not able to overcome it, and it develops into what may be known as the disease of tuberculosis.

Your committee finds that the tu-

berculin test in the hands of a skillful veterinarian, having practical knowledge of cattle and having a practical acquaintance with and understanding of the particular herd and animal diseased, is a fairly good diagnostic agent to determine the existence of tubercle bacilli and infection in cattle; and that the tuberculin test is a fairly good diagnostic agent to determine the existence of tuberculosis, in cattle during its earlier stages, but that it is not a good diagnostic agent to determine the existence of the disease tuberculosis in its latter stages or generalized tuberculosis.

Your committee further find that the tuberculin test, as a diagnostic agent, is easily negatived and its results frustrated by the use of antipyretics and by the use of febrifuge, and that by many practical means and measures the perfect and proper result of the injection of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent may be overcome.

Your committee further find that the use of tuberculin, as a diagnostic agent to discover tuberculosis in animals, is rendered practically useless after an animal has been injected with the tuberculin at two or three different times.

And the committee further found on page 64, as follows:

Your committee find that there is no necessity of adopting the tuberculin test in the state of Illinois.

This led to the passage in the legislature of House Bill No. 55, which is now a law of the state, and is as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any city, village, incorporated town, county or other corporate authority in the state of Illinois, by ordinance, rule or regulation other than may be established by the law of this state, to demand, fix, establish or require the tuberculin test to be applied to dairy animals as a means or measure of regulating and purifying milk, cream and dairy products of said animals in any manner whatever, and every such ordinance, rule, by-law or regulation heretofore or hereafter passed, demanded, fixed, established or required by any such city, village, incorporated town, county or other corporate authority, other than the state of Illinois, is hereby declared to be void and of no effect."

This is House Bill 55, recommended by the investigating committee and it is now a law.

This bill was drafted by Edward D. Shurtleff of Marengo. It was passed into and made a law, just as it was drafted.

It was introduced into and first passed through the lower house. Senator Olson never heard of it until it came to the senate. Senator Olson is now claiming credit for the full passage of this bill. It is a peculiar kind of plagiarism that is dominant in men of Senator Olson's stamp. House Bill No. 55 only was put through the house upon the pledge of the men back of it, Mr. Shurtleff and Mr. Shepard and others, that it was a companion measure to House Bill 540 and that each bill should receive an equal chance in the house. The men in the house kept their word, and both bills went through the house just as the committee had recommended.

The bills went to the senate. In the senate Senator Olson gave his word that each bill should receive an equal chance in the senate. Senators McKenzie of Joe Davless county, and Senator Hearn of Adams county were then in the senate. They had both served on the investigating committee. House Bill 55 after a desperate struggle, in the senate, which drew into the struggle all the power and influence Mr. Shurtleff had among his friends in the senate, among which was, at his request Lieutenant Governor Oglesby let the roll call hang for ten minutes to get the one and last necessary vote to make the majority vote for the bill, and after Senator Olson had further agreed, with the Chicago members and the down-state members, that House Bill 540 should come out of his committee and have an equal chance in the senate, finally passed, by the bare majority.

After this Senator Olson commenced his campaign for 1912 by sending for Elmer Fellows to come and bring a party to Springfield—to watch him kill House Bill 540 and put the bill in his pocket. Senator Olson has the distinction of killing this bill; there is no doubt about that, and thus keeping open, at Springfield, for politics, the whole milk question, when the passage of House Bill 540, which every member from Cook county and every member down the state—outside of the dairy district—demanded and wanted.

Read the letters of Senator McKenzie and Senator Hearn:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, June 7, 1911.

Hon. Edward D. Shurtleff.

Dear Friend:
In reply to your inquiry, it was my understanding that House Bills 55 and 540 were companion bills and were the outcome of the investigation made by the committee of which you were chairman, and were all endorsed, or the idea contained in the two bills was approved by all the members of the committee before the same was filed, and it was my understanding that the bills should come from the house as companion measures and both be passed, and in my judgment both would have passed the senate if a vote had been had upon them. It was my understanding that you and all of the investigating committee favored both bills, and furthermore, when I urged or asked Senator Olson to let the last bill, 540, out of the committee, the first time he said he would, or that it would be reported out, and it was not so I called his at-

tention to the matter again, and he put me off by saying that there were some parties coming down to be heard on the bill, but the matter would be taken up. The parties came, and I presume there was a hearing on the bill, but I was not a member of the committee, but I know this, that we never had a chance to vote on the bill, for I was prepared to explain the measure when it was called up in the senate. I did not understand it to be a bill compelling our people to make use of the test, but was in its nature a bill to enable us to get back at other states which compel us to have our cattle tested before shipping them across the line and was a bill to protect the dairy herds of Illinois.

With kindest regards, I am,
Very truly,

J. C. MCKENZIE,
Member of Congress.
FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF ILLINOIS
SENATE.

Quincy, Ill., June 7, 1911.
Hon. E. D. Shurtleff,
Marengo, Ill.

My dear sir:

Replying to your letter of recent date, my judgment is that House Bill 55, the anti-tuberculin test bill, would not have passed the senate had Bill 540 not been before the senate. My recollection is that I met Senator Olson three times and asked him with reference to the same. At no time did he express any opposition to the measure, but promised to call his committee together and report the bill out. During the last week of the session I again went to him and requested a report from the committee on 540. He stated that a meeting of the parties interested had been set for Wednesday during the last week of the session, and about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day I saw a number of men, said to represent the cow-buying interests of the state, coming out of the committee-room. When the bill was reported out it was with the recommendation that it do not pass, and I am free to say that Olson's attitude toward the measure was a surprise to me. My recollection is that the committee which made the investigation as to anti-tuberculin tests and pasteurization methods was unanimously in favor of the action, and the bills were drawn with the concurrence of the committee as representing the results of their labors. Dairymen affected by these two measures have a right to feel that they have been trifled with in the matter.

C. S. HEARN,

Member Illinois State Senate.
It is passing strange that Senator Olson, having such dexterity at Springfield, in protecting the dairy interest, has never received proper credit from the Chicago newspapers.

I submit an editorial from the Chicago Tribune, under date of July 13, 1911, as follows:

TUBERCULOSIS FROM MILK.

It will occur to many citizens that the methods of the Illinois legislature were illustrated in costly fashion by its act prohibiting cities and towns from enforcing the tuberculin test of cattle, this prohibition being given enactment about a month prior to the announcement made by the royal commission of England on tuberculosis that "of young children who died of wasting of the intestines germs from cows alone were the cause in nearly half the cases."

Edward D. Shurtleff, former speaker of the house of representatives and at present a member of it, may take what credit will come from this act of legislation. He, caring nothing for what the cities drank as milk and caring everything for the dairy farmers of northern Illinois, fought Dr. Evans, former Chicago health commissioner, for two years, and to final success.

The legislature did not consider the theory of Dr. Koch that tuberculosis could not be transmitted from cows to human beings. It considered the fact that the farmers wanted to sell the milk. It would not have considered the fact that the royal commission, after ten years' investigation, finds Koch's theory untenable and finds that the disease is thus communicable and that infants die of it because they drink milk from tubercular cows. It still would have considered the fact that the farmers want to sell the milk.

A very wise health ordinance is destroyed by a very unwise legislature and Illinois, with chagrin, may read the recommendation of the commission for a "more stringent regulation with regard to meat and milk supplies."

House Bill No. 55 was based upon the following portion of the investigating committee's report, page 39:

Your committee would further recommend that authority be granted to the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners to make the tuberculin test and grant certificates to owners and otherwise of dairy and breeding cattle to be shipped to foreign states and countries outside of the state of Illinois, where such foreign states and countries require the tuberculin test upon dairy and breeding cattle shipped into such states.

Signed by the full committee as follows:

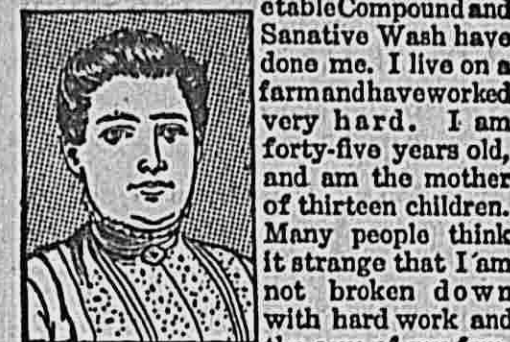
Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF,
J. W. ALLISON, M. D.,
C. S. HEARN,
ALEXANDER LANE, M. D.,
S. C. PEMBERTON,
A. J. OLSON,
FRANK W. SHEPHERD,
GUY L. BUSH,
JOHN C. MCKENZIE,
THOS. TIPPITT.

This was based upon a deficiency of the present law, which has caused breeders and shippers of blooded and other animals to foreign states and countries, much inconvenience and annoyance. It was optional and only in-

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

**Tells How She Keeps Her
Health—Happiness For
Those Who Take
Her Advice.**

Scottville, Mich.—“I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not broken down with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them of my good friend, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house.



“I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has helped her.

“I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to your wonderful medicine.”

—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R.F.D. 8.

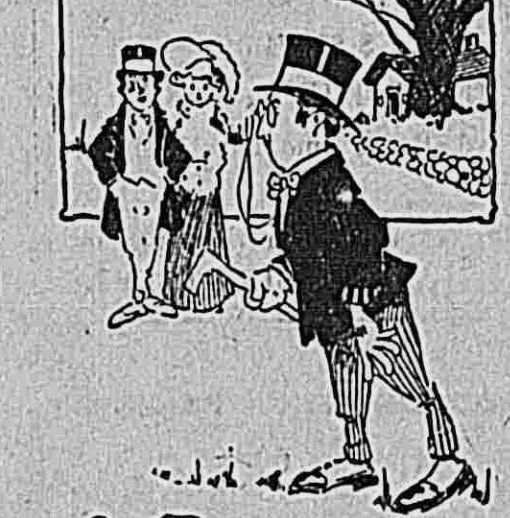
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy for woman's ills known.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 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W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 11-1912.

AFRAID TO LOOK UP.



“Why doesn't he look up his family tree?”

“Afraid he might see some monkeys hanging from the branches.”

How He Was Hurt.

Sunday School Teacher—And when the prodigal son came home, what happened, Tommy?

Tommy—His father ran to meet him and hurt himself.

Sunday School Teacher—Why, where did you get that?

Tommy—It said his father ran and fell on his neck. I bet it would hurt you to fall on your neck!

It boosts a young man wonderfully in the estimation of a girl if his front name is the same as that of the hero in a romantic novel or play.

**Convincing
Argument—**

A single dish of

**Post
Toasties**

with Cream.

**Delicious
Wholesome
Convenient**

“The Memory Lingers”

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

tended for and could only be used by shippers of Illinois cattle to foreign states, and then only, when the foreign state required it.

Strange to say, Senator Olson—and the cow-shippers friends—have tried to make capital out of this bill, although Senator Olson favored the bill. This bill did not pass the lower house. The house committee thought that the state veterinarian now had that power. But it has only recently come to notice that Mr. James Dorsey of Illinois has lost the sale of several bunches of cattle, bought to be shipped to other states and countries, because the state veterinarian has refused, either by himself or any of his deputies, to furnish the certificates or any certificates for Mr. Dorsey's cattle.

Are the people of the state of Illinois spending ten thousand dollars for investigating committees and paying a legislature to pass laws for bunk? or for the benefit of the people of the state of Illinois?

There is a feeling all over the state of Illinois that the result of legislation on the dairy question of last session at Springfield that, while the dairy district secured what it went after, that the balance of the whole state was “buncoed”—“lied to” and “trifled with” and the dairy district will in the end suffer the result of such legislative trickery.

Seven or eight counties only in Illinois were interested in House Bill 55 and it was passed. All of Chicago and all of central and southern Illinois wanted House Bill 540 and it would have done no injury to the dairy district. It was defeated, by worse than trickery, and to benefit no one but certain professional cow shippers. Senator Olson can very properly take the credit for its defeat.

If the dairymen of the Eighth senatorial district believe they can live under such kind of committee recommendations and such kind of legislative juggling, and meet men face to face in protecting their property interest in the state of Illinois, and if the dairymen of the Eighth district further want the milk question eternally and always kept in politics to furnish food for a Moses, they should again elect Senator Olson to the state senate.

But as for the undersigned, a humble member of the lower house, who has not yet moved mountains or divided the seas, he is content to give Lake county a chance, and will vote for Paul MacGuffin of Libertyville for state senator.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF.

NO BEAUTY WITHOUT HEALTH

Therefore Importance of Proper Food and Sleep Cannot Be Too Strongly Urged.

Food and sleep play a very important part in that pleasing aspect of the body which we call beauty.

No general rules, however, can be laid down for diet. The individual palate must be pleased to some extent, and what agrees with one person may not with another.

But there are a few rules of fundamental importance to the health and good looks of all the human race. Meals should be taken at the same hour every day, and sufficient time be given them to permit of perfect mastication. Irregular hours of eating and the habit of bolting food soon show their ill effects in changed health and spirits. Even soft foods, such as potatoes, and bread, need careful mastication, while milk should be slowly sipped and never taken in quick gulps.

As to the quality of food, simple dishes delicately cooked are undoubtedly the best for health and looks, although, as the doctors put it, it does not matter so much what you eat as how you eat it. You must take good temper to the table with you, some pleasure in it, the sauce of hunger for digestion.

Nye Couldn't Understand It.

Bert Feltman, manager of Cohan & Harris' theatrical productions, used to live in Indiana, and at the Hotel Astor, Manhattan, he told the Daughters of Indiana in New York, who were banqueting there, a story about the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley.

“Riley used to tour the country with Bill Nye in lecture courses. One night, while the two were behind the scenes in the theater of some eastern town, Riley got tired of waiting while Nye tried to make himself beautiful, and, tiptoeing to the drop curtain, peered out into the auditorium. He came back to Nye's dressing room in consternation.

“Great Scott!” he whispered, ‘this is awful! There ain't a pesky handful of people out there, Bill!’

“I don't know why there isn't, Jim,” replied Nye, dryly, continuing to ‘wrasse’ with his tie, ‘we've never been here before.’”

Precaution.

Rosa, the colored cook in a well-known Trenton family, is very much in love with her young husband; whom she calls “Mistah Watts” in the soft North Carolina accent. Recently the Watts family have taken a boarder, a stylish young mulatto school teacher named Emily. Upon Emily becoming a member of the family Rosa thus addressed her:

“Miss Emily, you come heah a strangah. Yo' stay hear a strangah. Yo' come down in the mawnin', yo' say, ‘Good mawnin’, Mistah Watts’. He say, ‘Good mawnin’, Miss Emily’. Dat's all theah is to it. Yo' undehstan?”

And Miss Emily and Mr. Watts, both evidently understood, for peace reigned in the home.—Harper's Magazine.

STRIKE WORLD WIDE

**ENGLISH COAL CRISIS ON, WITH
GERMAN AND FRENCH TROUBLES PENDING.**

AMERICAN LABOR WAR LIKELY

**Southern Europe Feels Flat of Hunger
—Miners There May Join Their
Fellowa—Some Ray of Hope
In England.**

London.—With 1,000,000 coal miners on strike in England, a similar number of Englishmen out of employment because of lack of fuel; 175,000 miners walking out of the German mines, to be followed in all probability by a similar number before the end of the week; all French miners out for one day as a warning to both government and people that they are dissatisfied with conditions, and a strike impending in both anthracite and bituminous mines in the United States—the world is facing perhaps the most gigantic labor upheaval of modern times.

There is increased uneasiness in London over the tie-up of the coal supply of both Great Britain and Germany, but a ray of hope of a settlement, at least so far as England is concerned, broke the gloom when the miners agreed to accept the government's proposal for a joint conference, stipulating that the principle of a minimum wage be excluded.

Meanwhile the complete paralysis of many branches of industry continues, while very few trades have escaped being hampered in their operation. The price of coal is soaring in both England and Germany and prices of foodstuffs are rising rapidly. Rioting and looting are holding sway in both countries, with unappeased hunger running amuck.

The trouble already has resulted in a disarrangement of the sailing schedules of many Atlantic liners. The sailings of the steamers St. Paul and Oceanic, set for March 23 and 27 respectively, were canceled because of the inability to get coal. Several sailings to Baltimore were canceled. The giant Olympic, which was already coaled, will sail as scheduled March 14. The American liners Philadelphia and New York, which sail from New York on March 13 and 20 respectively, will not sail from Southampton as scheduled unless there is a quicker adjustment of the mine troubles than the steamship officials expect.

In France the French miners had their 24-hour strike as an object lesson. The leaders of the organization of miners wished to demonstrate to the public, to their employers and to the government that the demands were just and that they were ready to enforce them by a strike if necessary. They particularly object to the old age system of pensions. The demands include an eight-hour work day, a pension of two francs a day for all workers over fifty years old, and a minimum wage scale similar to that demanded by the British miners. The demonstration was made because it was felt that it would be more effective with the English and German strikes in progress. If the employers do not grant the demands a general strike of all French miners is probable within ten days or two weeks.

In Germany, with the strike only inaugurated, the price of coal advanced materially. The strike leaders say that they will be able to tie up the German industries as effectively as the British miners have done.

A general strike in the three countries would have an appalling effect on Europe, although it is hoped that conditions in England will show a betterment inside of a week as a result of the turn of affairs. Should the general strike occur, the navies of the three great powers would be rendered practically useless and millions of workers, in addition to the strikers, would be thrown out of employment.

It is believed here that the miners of Belgium will refuse to work if a general strike is declared in France. There also is some disaffection among the workers in southern Europe, and the labor war may spread there, the leaders say. In fact the ramifications of the trouble seem without end, should the movement be given full sway in the four great countries—Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States.

SOCIETY WOMAN IS ARRESTED

**Mrs. Harley C. Gage Is Charged With
Threatening to Kill Prominent
Washington Man.**

Washington.—Charged with threatening to kill Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust company and nephew of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, Mrs. Harley Calvin Gage, who owns a handsome residence in fashionable Dupont Circle, where she entertained lavishly, was arrested, and, without a hearing hurried to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane.

Six Fishing Boats, 19 Men Missing.
San Diego, Cal.—Six vessels of San Diego's fishing fleet, with their crews, numbering 19 men, are missing. No word has been received from them since they put to sea early Saturday morning. A 40-mile an hour gale, which swept the coast, is believed to have scattered the fleet.

Dances Eight Hours, Though 69.
Valley City, N. D.—Dancing for almost eight consecutive hours at a party in honor of his sixty-ninth birthday is the record of H. A. Tooley here.

A man never forgives his enemies until he wishes them prosperity.

The simple life is best. Let your only medicine be Garfield Tea, the pure and proven remedy. All druggists.

A married woman's description of an ideal man seldom fits her husband.

Stop the Pain.
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Of Course.
“What would you do if you had a million dollars?”
“Nothing.”

W. H. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa., makes over 500 daily household necessities and all direct by mail to families everywhere, saving middlemen's profits, losses and expenses and to customers they give clothing, furniture, etc., representing the saving—\$2 in value for \$1. Write for 204-page Catalogue No. 13. You can be secretary of a Walker Co-operative Club. Learn how.

A Cruel Thrust.
He—Old age has no terrors for me. She—It needn't have if it's true that brainy men live long.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

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Advertising Rates Will be Furnished Upon
Application

Telephone Antioch 581

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1912

Olson's Charges "Villifying" and "Mud-Throwing."

In a try-column article over his own signature in the Weekly Sun, Mr. Olson charges the MacGuffin advocates of conducting a "villifying" and "mud-throwing" campaign.

The News desires to add its protest, and hastens to condemn such methods as unworthy, reprehensible and worse than futile.

We stand for integrity and earnestness of purpose both in motive and methods, to the end that the people may be enlightened upon current topics pertinent to this campaign.

And it is in strict conformity with the policies above set forth, in behalf of the voters of the rural class, especially the milk producers, that we ask Mr. Olson, "Did you draft Senate Bill No. 55, or did Ed. Shurtleff do it?"

Mr. Olson, were you chairman of the body of six house members and four senators to whom Bill No. 55 was committed, or was Ed. Shurtleff chairman?

Did you introduce the bill or did some one else do it?

Further, along this same line, and in behalf of the dairy interests, why did you kill Bill No. 540 in your committee by refusing to report it out, when 143 members of the lower house out of 153, and 48 senators of the total of 51, were in favor of its beneficial provisions?

Bill No. "55" above referred to is the anti-tubercular test bill, and Bill No. "540" was the bill prohibiting the importation of diseased cattle into Illinois.

Now, Mr. Olson, we maintain that the fundamental principle of all government is ready submission to the expressed will of the majority of the governed, and that your action in relation to the above legislation was not in conformity with the above principle, unworthy of our endorsement and extremely reprehensible.

The next General Assembly will redistrict the state, a matter of vast importance to Lake county, and one in which Lake should most certainly be represented. For this reason, if for no other, Lake county should stand by her own candidate, regardless of personal figures or prejudices. For Mr. Olson, representing McHenry county, to perform this function for Lake would seem to us like the tail wagging the dog.

George W. Paullin of Evanston, who seeks the nomination for Congress from this district, was here Saturday last and the impression he made was incouraging to his prospects. Quite a different man than the pompous, Hon. George.



ARTHUR BULKLEY

Candidate For Republican
Nomination For

STATES ATTORNEY

Primaries, April 9, 1912



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children,
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*



To the Republican Voters of Lake County

In submitting my name as candidate for the important office of State's Attorney, I pledge to the voters my most earnest and unremitting efforts to enforce the law to the best of my ability, with due regard for the rights and interests of all.

My life since childhood has been spent in Lake County and my interest in a just and reasonable execution of the law is precisely the same as that of every law abiding citizen. The law lays down the powers and duties of the office to which I aspire and defines same. If elected, I will assume those powers and duties with a full sense of the responsibility thereby placed on me.

There is no other promise which such an officer can, in my opinion, properly make, and perform if made.

Respectfully
ETHAMAN W. COLBY.

J. C. James, Jr.

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public

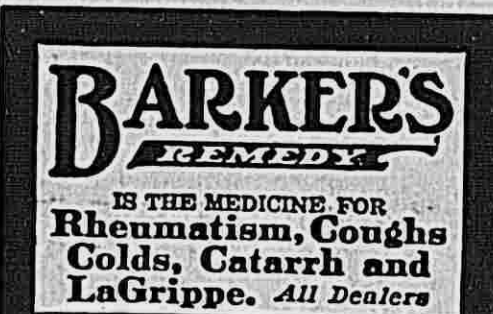
Real Estate

Both Farm and Lake Property

Fire Insurance Agent for Several
Good Companies

Accident and Life Insurance, Reasonable Rates and Good Companies

J. C. James, Jr., Antioch, Ill.



For Sale by B. H. Overton

DO YOU BELIEVE IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT?

Do you believe the people of a County are capable of fixing valuations upon the values of their own property, or should it be referred to the Governor?

Do you favor power lodged in the hands of the Governor to send a special assessor from Springfield to assess your property?

Should the citizen be dragged to Springfield in trials involving the value of his property for tax assessment purposes?

Is it not unreasonable to confer power to haul the citizen, with his books and accounts, to Springfield for tax assessment matters?

What could three job-holders at Springfield, appointed by the Governor, at \$7,500 per annum, accomplish further than the County Board of Review?

Do you favor making tax assessments an adjunct of a great political machine like the Cook County Board of Review?

SENATE BILL 267.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO CREATE A STATE TAX COMMISSION AND TO DEFINE THE POWERS AND DUTIES THEREOF.

Introduced by Mr. Dunlap, March 1, 1911.

SECTION 1 provides: That there shall be established a State Tax Commission, consisting of three commissioners. They shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall regularly hold office for terms of six years.

SECTION 3 APPEALS SHALL LIE FROM THE ACTION OF COUNTY BOARDS OF REVIEW TO THE STATE TAX COMMISSION, subject to such rules, regulations and restrictions as may be made in relation thereto by the said State Tax Commission. UPON THE HEARING OF SUCH APPEALS, THE STATE TAX COMMISSION SHALL HAVE POWER TO CONSIDER THE ACTION APPEALED FROM DE NOVO (FROM THE BEGINNING), and EXERCISE ALL THE POWERS THAT COULD BE EXERCISED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW IN RELATION TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE ACTION APPEALED FROM.

SECTION 4—State Tax Commission shall have power to exercise general supervision of the assessment and tax laws of the State; to prescribe forms for assessment books, with power to require reports from local tax officials and to examine their books and

accounts; to confer with, instruct and advise local assessors as to their duties, visiting each county as often as necessary and practicable.

SECTION 6—TO APPOINT SPECIAL ASSESSORS AND DIRECT THE REASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN ANY TAXING DISTRICT WHERE IT APPEARS, ON COMPLAINT AND AFTER INVESTIGATION, THAT THE ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT WAS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY JUST AND EQUITABLE.

SECTION 7—TO SUMMON WITNESSES TO APPEAR AND GIVE TESTIMONY UNDER OATH, AND TO PRODUCE RECORDS, BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS.

SECTION 8—TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR on the subject of taxation and the administration of the tax laws and to furnish him with such information relating thereto as he may require.

SECTION 5—STATE TAX COMMISSION SHALL MAINTAIN AN OFFICE IN THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, WHICH SHALL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DURING EACH BUSINESS DAY OF THE YEAR FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

THE TRIALS IN ALL MATTERS ARE DETERMINED AT SPRINGFIELD.

SECTION 6—SALARY OF TAX COMMISSIONERS FIXED AT \$7,500 PER ANNUM.

The above, Senate Bill 267, was twice voted upon in the Illinois Senate. First, on April 27, 1911 (see Senate Journal 1911, page 1039), SENATOR OLSON VOTED FOR THE BILL. Again, on May 10, 1911, (see Senate Journal 1911, page 1217), the bill was on roll call in the Illinois State Senate. SENATOR A. J. OLSON VOTED FOR THE BILL.

This bill was defeated in the Senate.

The above was an administration measure and urged and insisted by Governor Deneen, and received the support of Governor Deneen's friends in the Senate.

During the last four years, at every regular session and at two special sessions called for that purpose, the state administration has endeavored to pass a measure bonding the State of Illinois in the sum of twenty million dollars, to construct a deep water-way, so-called, and develop water power and buy water power sites on the Illinois river, for which there would not be one dollar's worth of compensation, consideration or benefit to the people of the Eighth Senatorial District. The proportion of this bond issue, with the interest upon the bonds during the time of construction, would mean a bond issue upon

Lake County of.....\$215,504.94

McHenry County of.....\$178,821.09

Boone County of.....\$ 87,894.73

SENATOR OLSON HAS VOTED FOR THESE BILLS. They have been state administration measures and at each time have been defeated in the Lower House.

Next week I shall have something to say upon the question of SCHOOLS.
EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF.

Farmers' Attention

I wish to announce to the farmers and the people of Antioch that I will fill any order that they bring to me for the same price they can purchase the same grade of goods from any catalogue house.

This will also save you the freight from Chicago.

William Hillebrand
Antioch Illinois

The largest carpet and rug department in this part of the country.
Carpets at all prices from 35c. to 70c. A big assortment.
75 Big Rugs
From \$6.00 to \$40.00. Our present stock is a grand one. Brussels and Velvets. Our prices are very low. This is a line you should see before you buy.
SPECIAL OFFER We will bale and ship free of charge to your nearest depot any rug or carpet purchased from us.

C. G. FOLTZ & CO.
BURLINGTON, WISCONSIN
Carpets and Rugs

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Mar. 11.—Butter firm at 29c. Output for the week 750,000 lbs.



HATS OF ALL KINDS AND ALL PRICES AT WEBB'S

Try Webb's 40 cent Cuban coffee.
Good \$2.00 work shoes at Webb's.
Rubber boots for \$3.50 at Webb's.
Geo. Wallis spent Monday at Oak Park.
If you like good cheese, Webb's sell it.
E. L. Simons spent Monday in Waukegan.
A fresh car of Medella flour this week at Webb's.
J. J. Morley was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.
A fine new line of spring shirts at Webb's.
Dr. Hesses guaranteed stock food at Webb's.
A few bargains in canned goods at Webb's.
My 50 cent tea makes them all go. Chase Webb.

George Strang of Grayslake was in Antioch Monday.

Mrs. Lenora Hughes visited at Norwood Park Monday.

The tax books will close next Saturday, March 16.
For Sale—Eight single comb, Black Minorca pullets. A. O. Stixrud.
Read the offer made by Wm. Hillebrand on page 4 of this issue.

Dr. Schaffer and son of Grayslake were Antioch callers Monday.

Carl Westerfield and Arthur Bulkley of Waukegan were in Antioch Tuesday.

Miss Goldie Davis has so far recovered from her recent illness as to sit up each day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly are visiting a few days this week with relatives in Chicago.

Furniture repaired and upholstering done by P. C. Sorenson, Victoria street, Antioch, Ill. 37w2

Miss Reba Burnett who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, is reported on the gain.

Louis O. Brockway candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the Circuit court was in Antioch Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Van Patten and Mrs. G. D. Paddock returned home on Tuesday evening after spending the past winter in Florida.

There will be a basket social at the church basement on Friday evening of this week. Every body come and have a good time. Ladies bring baskets with lunch for two.

Rev. Stixrud will speak at the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening, and in the evening the music will be furnished by the men's choir. Everyone invited.

Mortimer R. Miller, candidate for County Surveyor, is well qualified for the office having had many years experience as a Surveyor and Drainage and Municipal Engineer.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will hold their next regular meeting in the church basement on Wednesday afternoon March 20. All members are requested to be present as this is election of officers.

The county declaratory contest for the state graded schools of Kenosha county will be held at the Salem opera house on Saturday evening, March 23 at 8:00 p. m. A good program is being prepared.

Shoninger Pianos are now sold by Alden, Bidinger & Co., in addition to those they have sold heretofore. See them for anything in the music line. Two stores, 456 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan.

The village primary held on Tuesday of this week was a very quiet affair, there being only one ticket in the field. Only fifteen votes were cast, placing in nomination, L. M. Hughes as village clerk, B. F. Neber, H. J. Brogan and L. H. Feltner as trustees and W. F. Ziegler as treasurer.

Joseph Hays has purchased of A. P. Coon, agent for Robert Burgess & Son, Waukegan, Ill., an imported Percheron Stallion. He is three years old imported from France in 1911, dark gray in color and weighs 2050 pounds, has big flat bone with best of feet and stands well upon them, grand head and neck set on shoulders that cannot be surpassed, with beautiful style and action and is the wide as a wagon kind. Lake and Kenosha counties are to be congratulated upon being able to secure the services of so valuable a stock horse as this one is. Those interested in raising a better class of horses should see this one before making arrangements elsewhere for the season's breeding. Mr. Hays lives 3 miles east of Antioch on the state line road and 1 mile west of Pikeville. 37w2

J. C. James transacted business in Waukegan Monday.

Ernest Horton assumed the duties of village marshal Monday.

Paul F. Duckwitz is ill at his home on North Main street with typhoid fever.

For Sale—Two hundred bu. White Plume oats, free from foul seed. Warren Hook.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Savage of North Chicago, on Monday of this week a daughter.

Mrs. M. H. Murphy of Evanston is visiting relatives and friends in Antioch this week.

At the Christian church divine services will be held in German, on Sunday March 17 at 2:00 o'clock. Holy communion will be celebrated at this time. G. H. Voss.

In this issue on page 2, is a six column article by E. D. Shurtleff, headed "The Dairy Question" which will be of interest to all farmers and dairymen. Don't miss it.

Mr. and Mrs. Folke Gilbert of Minneapolis visited over Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James. Mrs. Gilbert will return again this week for a longer visit.

Anyone wishing Mendetts for mending granite ware and household articles, may have same through mail orders. Price 25 cents per box. Mrs. John Drury, agent, Antioch, Ill.

For Sale
Soda water factory, complete, doing good business. Other interests. For particulars apply at this office. 24w4

Notice.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of collector of the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the voters at the primaries to be held on Saturday, March 16, 1912.
W. T. Taylor.

Notice

Before buying elsewhere, give me a call, and look over my samples and styles of spring suits, made by the Victor Tailoring Co. All alterations made free of charge. I also have a fine line of the latest spring and summer dress goods by the yard. Mrs. A. G. Watson

Adjudication Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, Conservator of the estate of Victoria Yopp deceased will attend the County Court of Lake County at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said County on the first Monday of May next 1912, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.
Dated this 9th day of March A. D. 1912.
FRED M. BENNINGSEN
Conservator as aforesaid.
E. M. Runyard, Attorney. 28w3

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of John H. Hughes, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, 1912, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.
ALEXANDER H. STEWART,
Executor.
Heydecker & Parmelle, Attorneys for Executor.
Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 4, 1912. 27w3



RALPH J. DADY
STATE'S ATTORNEY

Candidate For Re-Election
Primaries April 9, 1912



We Make a Proposal

to you. If you can find any shoes as good, as ours which you can buy for less money bring ours back and get your cash back. That proves how strong our faith in our values is and we think a visit from you will prove its justification.

J. R. CRIBB
The City Shoe Store

GEORGE W. PAULLIN

Republican
For



GEORGE W. PAULLIN, Republican Candidate for Congress Tenth District, has been active in mercantile and public affairs in Chicago for over twenty-five years. Although educated as a lawyer and admitted to the bar of this State, he selected mercantile business as his field of endeavor has succeeded in establishing himself as a leading Fur importer and manufacturer. In 1905 he was elected a Trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago, on a platform of Aggressive Honesty. He was re-elected in 1908 and has served continuously as chairman of the committee on Judiciary. He was a member of the Chicago Charter convention; for ten years a director of the Evanston Public Library; has served on many important civic committee, and always has been an uncompromising foe of vicious legislation. He earnestly solicits your support on his public and private record.

HE IS AN ACTIVE NOT A PASSIVE MEN

MARCH FOR BARGAINS

We want to make this March the banner March in the history of our business and we are going to make special price reductions all through our entire lines. We quote a few of our many specials which we shall offer:

Groceries

Hoyt's best flour sack	\$1.35
Ceresota flour sack	1.50
Armours lard, lb.	.11
Armours compound, lb.	.09
Qt. can Bismark pickles	.19
Maple leaf cheese, pkg.	.07
Orlone corn flakes	.05
17 lbs. granulated sugar	1.00
7 bars Fairy soap	.25
12 bars Calumet family soap	.25
Bottle St. Croix maple syrup	.20
Yacht club salad dressing	.20
Pound bakers chocolate	.30
Kellogg's corn flakes	.07
Pound pail bugle tobacco	.30
7 pkgs dukes mixture	.25
7 10c pkgs old mill tobacco	.50
Pound pail white seal tobacco	.30
10 lb. pail spiced herring	.69
4 cans mustard sardines	.25
Fancy full cream cheese	.20
Smoked herring boned and skinned, lb.	.16
Sulphur, lb.	.05
Epsom salts	.10
Qt. can pine tar	.15
Denatured alcohol qt.	.25

Boots and Shoes

\$4.00 men's fine shoes	2.75
3.50 men's fine shoes	2.50
3.00 men's fine shoes	2.25
2.00 boy's patent fine shoes	1.50
2.00 boy's tan shoes	1.50
4.50 men's rubber boots	3.90
4.25 men's rubber boots	3.65

4.00 men's rubber boots	3.40
2.50 men's felt overs	1.75
2.25 men's felt overs	1.60
1.65 men's heavy arctics	1.25
1.60 men's light arctics	1.15
1.25 men's storm Alaskas	.90
Men's plain rubbers, pr.	.39

Patent Medicines

Peruna	.85
Lydia Pinkhans compound	.85
Caldwells syrup of pepsin	.43
St. Jacob's oil	.43
Syrup of figs	.43
Watkin's or Wards Linament	.43
Shoop's cough syrup	.43
Foley's honey and tar	.43
Sloan's Linament	.85
Sloan's Linament	.43
Castoria	.28
Electric bitters	.43
Hood's sarsaparilla	.85
Hood's sarsatabs	.65
Father John's medicine	.59
Kodol	.59
Scotts Emulsion cod liver oil	.85
Beecham's Pills	.22
Carbolic salve	.22
Groves Bromo Quinine	.22
Camphor gun, oz. cake	.05

Underwear

1/2 off on all winter Underwear.

Dress Goods

1-5 off on all wool dress goods.

BATTERSHALL'S
Department Store
Grayslake - - - Illinois

Up To Date Shoes

Dozens of new styles in men's spring SHOES

JUST IN

Come and See Them

The very latest and best. Don't buy from an old stock before you look over our new shoes.

Antioch Cash Shoe Store

GOOD SHOES

Pair of Swans Carried Cygnets From Home Pool to Another One a Mile and a Half Away.

That swans possess some power of reasoning seems to be proved by the following story, which is told by H. G. Hutchinson:

He says: "On a certain pond a pair of these birds had for two successive years hatched out a pair of cygnets, only to find the young, fluffy things devoured long before they came to the properly feathered age by one or other of the large pike which lived in the pond. This last spring the swans made their nest in the usual place, hatched out their cygnets as before, but as soon as the cygnets were hatched disappeared from the pond altogether, parents, babies and all."

"There is another pond, or lake, at a distance of a mile and a half or so from the first, and on this lake the swans were found to be with their young ones. The puzzle was to know how they had got there. Their wings were so pinioned that they could not fly, and there were some very stiff and close fences between the one pond and the other."

"Subsequently a countryman said that he had seen one of them walking over the fields that lie between the ponds. He had noticed nothing more than the old swan walking, but there is little doubt that had he been nearer or looked closer he would have seen that it was carrying a cygnet, or the pair of them, on its back. Almost certainly the birds had walked and carried their young with them from the one pond to the other."

"How they got through the fences is still unexplained, nor is it understood how they knew the second pond to be there, since it does not seem that they had ever visited it before. But their wisdom and enterprise, which were so highly commendable, were justified by the results."

"They reared their cygnets successfully in this other pond wherein there were no pike, a fact which we might almost fancy the swans, with their supernatural cleverness, had ascertained before they made their difficult transit."—Country Life.

Still Room for Improvement. Nowadays it is not the custom for the nobility and the plutocracy to include musicians among their retinues; so, for the ideal performance of the trio, quartet, or quintet, we are usually forced to rely on the amateur—which seems, says the Bystander, rather like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. For the ordinary English amateur is hardly a joy forever. Not very long ago the ladies and gentlemen who ventured to sing or play in an English drawing-room were the terrors of the civilized world, and it matters have changed somewhat in the last few years there is still plenty of room for improvement.

Modern Enterprise. "It surely is an ill wind that blows nobody good," remarked a man on his way to luncheon, according to the New York Tribune. "Now just look at that!" he and his friend stopped to see a moving picture outfit duplicate on films the big bank hold-up the day before. Everything was there to make the setting complete except the police, and they weren't conspicuous when the real scene was enacted. "Talk about being up to the minute," said an observer of the picture. "Gee! The film men are only 48 hours behind the hold-ups. The bank will probably never see its \$25,000 again, but the picture people will see something like a duplicate of it."

Outgrown. Postmaster General Hitchcock, replying at a Washington reception to a compliment upon his management of the nation's mails, said with a smile: "But the postoffice is still burdened with old-fashioned restrictions and rules—mishmash which sufficed when the country was small, but which is most unsatisfactory now that we have grown so vast."

Those outgrown mishmashes remind me of a shared umbrella. An umbrella, you know, is a shelter for one and a shower bath for two."

France Bars Italian Roses. Orders have been given in France that no Italian roses are to be admitted across the frontier. These flowers suffered this year from a contagious disease called diapaeris pentagonia, and M. Pams, the minister of agriculture, is determined that the French rose trees shall not be contaminated. In consequence, roses are worth almost their weight in gold today in Paris, for the rain on the French rivers has made flowers very scarce and there is a rose famine.

Figuring the Damages. Joseph Choate, apropos of a suit for rather exorbitant damages, said at a dinner in New York: "We are very prone to reckon up our damages like Brownlow, who was claiming burglary insurance on a stolen umbrella."

AMUNDSEN TELLS OF FINDING POLE

Explorer Modest in Account of Exploit That Has Thrilled the World.

REACHED DESTINATION DEC. 14

Norwegian Colors Left Where Reckoning Told Victors Was the Goal for Which They Had Struggled—Scientific Discoveries Made Are of Great Value.

BY ROALD AMUNDSEN.
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Hobart, Tasmania, March 8.—On the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11th of April establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos. One thousand six hundred kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 80 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

As no landmarks were to be seen, these depots were marked with flags, seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions.

The ground and the state of the barrier were of the best, and specially well adapted to driving with dogs. On February 15, we had thus traveled about 100 kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the barrier was smooth and fine with no struggle. The crevices were very local and were found dangerous in only two places. For the rest—long, smooth undulations.

The weather was excellent, calm or a light breeze. The lowest temperature on these depot trips was minus 45 celsius or centigrade. (49 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.) On the 4th of March, on our return from the first trip beginning on the 15th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we heard that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her furthest south and there hoisting the colors of his country—a glorious moment for him and his comrades—the furthest north and the furthest south—good old Fram.

The highest south latitude attained was 78 degrees 41 minutes. Before the arrival of winter we had 6,000 kilos of seal meat in the depots, enough for ourselves and 110 dogs. Eight dog houses, a combination of tents and snow huts, were built. Having cared for the dogs the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April.

First we had to get light and air. The Lux lamp, which had a power of 200 standard candles gave us a brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 20 degrees celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we wanted. In direct communication with the hut and dug-out on the barrier were work shops, packing rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath and observatories. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22nd of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which on the depot trips was found to be too clumsy and sold for the smooth surface of the barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

Open Water All Winter. There was very little snow, and there was open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low. In five months there were observed temperatures between minus 50 and 60 degrees celsius (58 and 76 degrees below zero Fahrenheit), the lowest temperature on the 13th of August being minus 59 degrees celsius. It was then calm. On the 1st of August the temperature was minus 58 degrees celsius, and there were six meters of wind. The mean temperature for the year was minus 26 degrees celsius (14.8 below zero Fahrenheit).

I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent auroras-australis—in all directions. The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter and when the sun returned on the 24th of August it met the men sound in mind and

body ready to set about the task that had to be solved. Already, the day before, we had brought our sledges to the starting place for our search toward the south. Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out then.

The First Start for the Pole. On the 8th of September, eight men, with seven sledges, ninety dogs, and provisions for four months, started. The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and kept steadily between minus 50 and 60 celsius (58 degrees and 76 degrees below zero Fahrenheit). Personally we did not suffer at all from the cold. Our good furs protected us. But with our dogs it was a different matter. It could easily be seen that they shrank from day to day, and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south.

We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen heels everything was all right. Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 celsius (68 degrees and 86 degrees Fahrenheit.)

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII. Land.

This last mentioned trip was not included in our program, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip.

On October 20 the southern party started—five men, four sledges, fifty-two dogs, and provisions for four months—everything in excellent order. The Journey to the Pole. From the start it was the intention not to drive more than 30 kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height, in order to have marks on our return trip.

We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 6th, southward again, with a daily march of 50 kilometers.

In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude. Like a Pleasure Trip. The trip from 82 to 85 degrees, became a pleasure trip—excellent ground, fine sledging, and an even temperature. Everything went like a dance.

On the ninth we sighted South Victoria land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from the Beardmore glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4. On the eleventh we made the interesting discovery that the Ross Barrier terminated in a light toward the southeast at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the southeast mountain range running from South Victoria land and a range on the opposite side running in a southwesterly direction—probably a continuation of King Edward VII. land.

On the thirteenth we reached 84 degrees where we established a depot; on the sixteenth we were at 85 degrees, where, also, we made a depot. From our winter quarters, "Framheim," 78 degrees 38 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the seventeenth of November, at 85 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises in undulations to about 300 feet. Some few big crevices indicated the limited boundary.

Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for sixty days on sledges and leaving thirty days' provisions on the spot.

The next day we began to climb. The first part of it was an easy task—light stops and well filled mountain-sides. It did not take a long time, for our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up, we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness 20 dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis.

The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevices. Glaciers Source of Peril. These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the layer that covered them.

Our camp that night lay in picturesque surroundings at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000 feet high mountains, the Fridtjof Nansen and the Don Pedro Christophersen.

At the foot of this glacier, the Devil's glacier, a depot for six days was established at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8,000 feet above sea level.

It took us three days to surmount the Devil's glacier, always in misty weather. On December 8 we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly alike—88 degrees, 88 minutes, 15.6 seconds south.

Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with a tiny sastrugi. Establish Last Depot. In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees 23 minutes (Shackleton's furthest south was 88 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot, depot No. 10. From 80 degrees 25 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other side.

On the 9th of December we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes; on December 10, 88 degrees 56 minutes; December 11, 89 degrees 15 minutes; December 12, 89 degrees 30 minutes; December 13, 89 degrees 45 minutes. Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well and we made out that we ought to be at the pole on December 14 in the afternoon.

That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from the southwest, the temperature minus 23 celsius (9.4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit) and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual, and at three p. m. we made a halt. According to our reckoning we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors—a beautiful silk flag—all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

Name Plateau King Haakon VII. The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII. Plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions; mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp.

In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from six a. m. to seven p. m. The result gave us 89 degrees 58 minutes. In order to observe the pole as close as possible we traveled, as near south as possible, the remaining nine kilometers.

On December 16 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty-four hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report.

This much is certain—that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had—a sextant and an artificial horizon. On December 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag and the Fram pendant on the top of it.

The Norwegian home at the south pole was called "Polheim." The distance from our winter quarters to the pole was about 1,400 kilometers. The average march a day was 25 kilometers.

Start on Return Trip. We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, "Framheim," on the 25th of January, 1912, with two sledges and eleven dogs, all well.

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the connection of South Victoria land and probably King Edward VII. land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the antarctic continent.

The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 850 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's Range."

Confirm Scott's Discoveries. The expedition to King Edward VII. land, under the command of Lieutenant Prestud, has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the barrier dome by the Prestud party are of great interest.

A good geological collection from King Edward VII. and South Victoria land is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the Bay of Whales on the ninth of January. She had been delayed by the "roaring forties" on account of the easterly winds.

On January 16 the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the barrier near our winter quarters. We left the Bay of Whales on January 30. It was a long voyage, with contrary winds. All are well.

Our First Tea. The first cup of tea made in this country was brewed on the Shapleigh estate in Elliot, N. H. It is said, early in the seventeenth century, Nicholas Shapleigh of England, a rich tea dealer, fitted out an expedition in 1623, placed his son-in-law in command and directed him to explore a portion of the new world. The son-in-law landed at Kittery Point and two years later Nicholas settled in what is now Elliot. The estate is still owned by his descendants.

Given Sentence of Death. Port au Prince, Haiti.—Gen. Jules Colcou, the former military tyrant of Haiti, was condemned to death here by a jury in the criminal court on the charge of having been the principal author of the fusillade of March 16, 1908, in which ten persons, including three of his brothers, were killed.

Italy Denies Bombarding Smyrna. Rome.—The Italian government has caused to be published a denial of the report that Italian war vessels have bombarded Smyrna.

REBEL ARMY NEAR 3,000 MEN ADVANCE ON CITY OF MEXICO FOR REVOLUTION'S CRUCIAL TEST.

U. S. AMBASSADOR ASKS AID

Sends Urgent Appeal to Washington for Marines to Protect Legation—Representatives of Foreign Nations Follow His Example.

Washington.—Four rebel divisions, cautiously advancing for the crucial trial of strength with the Madero forces, are closing in on Mexico City, according to advices to the state department.

Fear that the outcome may prove disastrous to Americans in the capital city has quickened the ambassador to send an urgent appeal to Washington for marines to protect the legation, and similar action, upon the advice of Ambassador Wilson, has been taken by the representatives of other foreign countries.

The latest estimate of the number of rebels on the march, however, as reported to Washington, is 3,000 troops. The most formidable rebel division is that under the command of Mirandi, which was organized in the state of Mexico itself. At present the army is almost under the very eaves of the capital city.

Marching from the south is another detachment of 300 rebels under the command of Zapata. General Salazar hurriedly left Juarez to take command of the southern division. He and his command camped at La Delicias, which is about half way between Chihuahua and Santa Rosalia.

Salgado, with 200 rebels, is in the meantime advancing against Mexico City from Guerrero. The vanguard of Orozco's army, which left two days ago for Mexico City by way of Jimenez, is within a few miles of that town.

The federals, meanwhile, to the number of 2,000, have been rushed to Torreon, which is to the south of Chihuahua, and from which town the government troops will advance against Orozco's troops in an effort to stay the advance upon the capital.

PERCY DEFIES LEGISLATURE

Reply of Statesman Rings With Accusations of Cowardice and Falsehood—Cites Factional Hate.

Washington.—Senator Leroy Percy has replied to the Mississippi legislature's demand that he resign by flatly declining to do so. He has sent his answer in a letter which rings with accusations of cowardice, falsehood and factional hate.

Sensor Percy replies that when, just after his election, he offered to resign his unexpired term if a primary were held in 1910 to name his successor, he limited his proposition to that year and not 1911, the year in which a primary finally was held.

The primary he proposed in 1910 never was held, Senator Percy says. He declares he never did say he would resign if not elected in the 1911 primary.

"But you passed your resolution with no expectation that it would be obeyed," Senator Percy writes. "You well knew that self-respect alone would render such obedience impossible."

"Not daring to ask the investigation, or to make any allegations which might lead to it, you passed this resolution born of malignant factional hatred; merely intended as a gratuitous insult to me."

"I shall pay no heed to your resolution; I did not receive any commission from you; I shall not lay it down at your behest; but shall continue to do my duty to the people of Mississippi in the United States senate as God gives me to see it, conscious that my course will meet the approval of the brains and manhood of my state."

"Asking that this reply be placed on the journals of your honorable body, I remain, "LEROY PERCY."

WILL TRY DARROW MAY 14

His Attorneys Accept Transcript of Franklin's Testimony as Supplemented by Informal Notes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Clarence S. Darrow, former chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, will be placed on trial May 14 on the charge of having bribed jurors in the case of the confessed dynamiter, James B. McNamara, now serving a life term in San Quentin prison.

Nullifying two previous rulings which conflicted, the judge held that with the addition of informal notes of the testimony of Detective Bert Franklin before the grand jury, the transcript was sufficient. Franklin confessed having offered a bribe to a McNamara juror. Darrow's attorneys said they would accept the transcript which previously had been refused.

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Italy Denies Bombarding Smyrna. Rome.—The Italian government has caused to be published a denial of the report that Italian war vessels have bombarded Smyrna.

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OUR bills for paint and varnish don't amount to much compared to our bills for repairs. Every car offered is overhauled by the most skillful mechanics. We begin with the insides—engine, transmission, all the working parts. That's why our used cars are a known quantity, not a gamble.

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New York City, Dept. 1, 185 Water Street



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Everyone can enjoy the luxuries of a hardwood floor at small expense by the use of this wonderful new product. Does away with unsanitary carpets—permits the use of large or small rugs. Makes homes new—makes new homes more comfortable, attractive and sanitary.

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A Perfect Imitation of Oak Beautifully Grained—Highly Polished. For Floors and Wainscoting. Durable, Attractive, Inexpensive. Vermin-Proof, Odorless and Sanitary. Put up in rolls 33 inches wide—sold by the yard.

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Write for certificates for shipping to Chicago, LaSalle, prices, full information. Good prices, square deal. G. O. N. E. B. I. O. T. H. E. R. S. 2300 W. 34th St., Chicago. Financial Responsibility, \$100,000.

KEYSTONE FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS. A beautiful illustrated book of colors and photographs. Write for free literature. E. MILLAR CO., Chicago. MAKE GOOD AT RIGHT PRICES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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KEITH OF THE BORDER

A TALE OF THE PLAINS

By RANDALL DARRISH

AUTHOR OF MY LADY OF THE SOUTH
WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING, ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILLE

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SYNOPSIS.

Keith, a Virginian, now a horseman, is looking for roaming war of savages. He sees a wagon team gallop pursued by men on ponies. Keith reaches the wagon on the trail, massacred two men and de-

He searches the victims finding a locket with a woman's portrait. Keith is arrested at Carson City, with the murder, his accuser, a man named Bart. A negro in his cell, named Neb, tells him the other Gen. Waite, who, form Confederate officer. The plainsman escape, and later the fugitives non a cabin and find its occupant a young girl, whom Keith thinks at Carson City. The girl explains she is in search of a brother, who deserted from the army, and that a Hawley induced her to come to the while he sought her brother. Hawley and Keith in hiding recognize him as Black Bart. There is a terrible in the darkened room in which a girl who says that her name is joins in the escape. Keith explains nation and the fugitives make for earned, where the girl is left with a landlady. Miss Hope tells that the daughter of General Waite, and Neb drift into Sheridan, where meets an old friend, Dr. Fairbairn. meets the brother of Hope Waite, the assumed name of Fred Wil-

and becomes convinced that Bart has some plot involving the Hope learns that Gen. Waite, who thought murdered. Is at Sheridan, sea there, where she is mistaken for the MacLaird, the Carson City agent meets the real Christie MacLaird and that Black Bart has convinced that there is a mystery in her life he is going to turn to her advan-

The plainsman tells Hope Waite of resemblance to Christie MacLaird. decides that Fred Wiloughby may be the key to the situation. Keith finds a body shot dead. Hope is told of what representations Black Bart made to Christie MacLaird. Hope is that in order to learn the secret must briefly impersonate the stage Dr. Fairbairn is in love with do MacLaird and Keith induces him in her from the stage while Hope the theater where she meets Bart, who, thus deceives that General Waite has suspected and that they must fly. Hope, alarmed, denures General Waite and says Black Bart has stolen from him regarding an inheritance. Keith is informed that Christie MacLaird's real name is Phyllis Gale and she is the half sister of Hope. The has been carried away by Black and his gang. Dr. Fairbairn shows are for Phyllis and she accepts him. and his friends strike the trail of Bart. They find Hope has been taken back to the old cabin.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—(Continued.)

Eight horses in that," he answered soberly, then turned to "Say, Jack, what do you figure shebang to be, anyhow? You reckon it's old Sanchez's outfit, or?"

He was not, Joe, though I never him around here."

He filled his cheek with tobacco, looking about through the darkness. "Well, if that ol' cuss is yere now, he's sure in fer a fight," he commented positively.

They rounded the corral fence on hands and knees, crawled into a bunch of bushes somewhat to the rear of the silent, desolate-looking cabin, and lay down flat behind a pile of saddles, from which position they could plainly discern the rear door.

Had their camp over there in the corner of the corral when I was here before," he said in a whisper. "Where do you suppose they can be now?"

The wary scout lifted his head, peering into the darkness like a pointer dog.

West o' ther cabin thar, out o' ther rid, most likely. I smell tobacco."

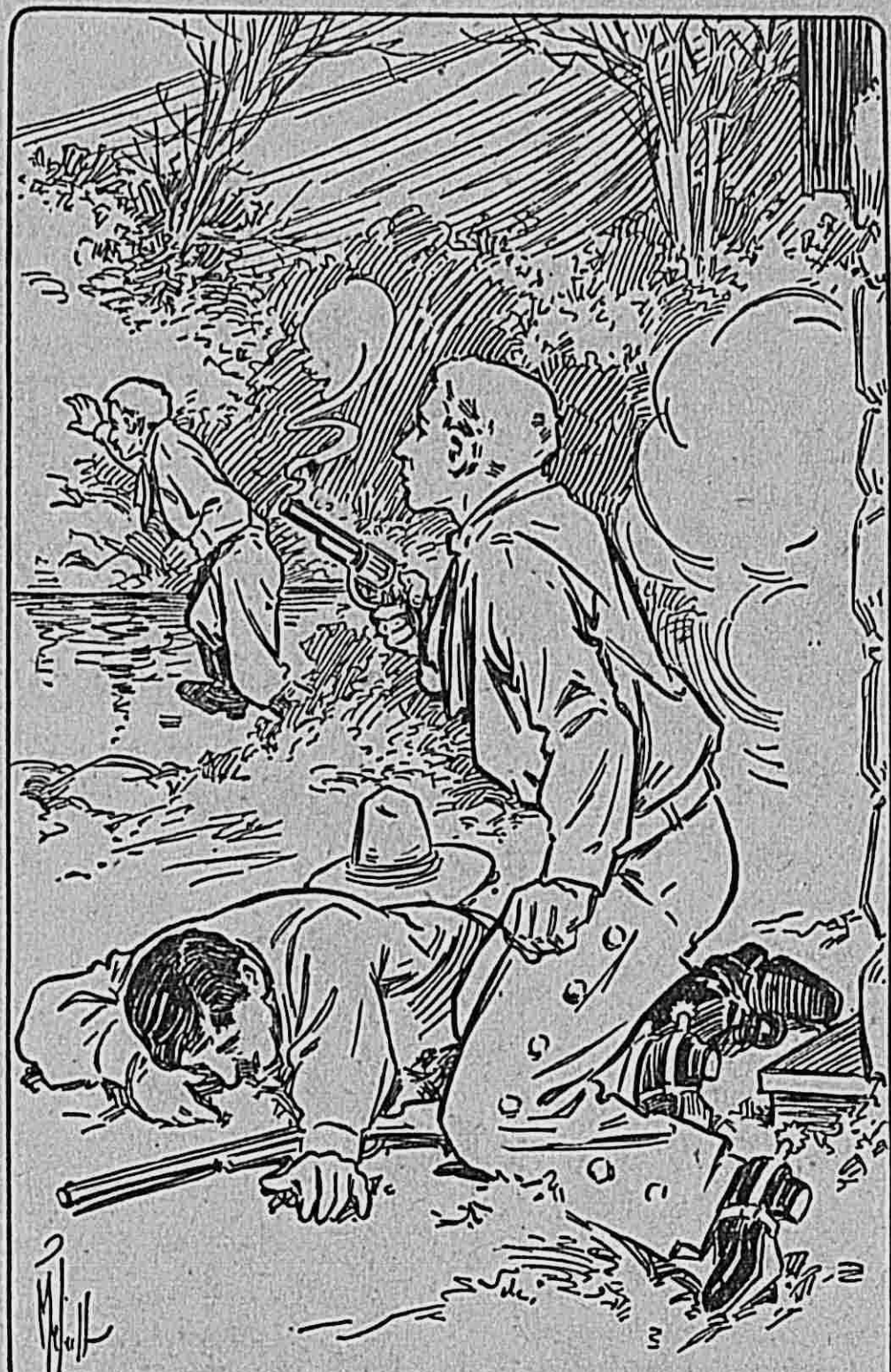
Even as the words left his lips a man came sauntering slowly around the eastern corner, his outline barely visible, but the red glow of a pipe showing plainly. He stopped, directly facing them, yawning sleepily, then turned the other corner. Another moment and they distinctly heard a voice:

"Hustle up thar now, Manuel, an' see what it's your watch; wake up, man yer—maybe that'll bring yet ter day."

The remedy applied to the sleeper must have been efficacious, as, an instant later, another figure slouched into view, the new arrival rubbing his eyes with one hand, the other holding a short-barreled gun. From the high peak of his hat it was evident that this new guard was a Mexican. He walked to the corner, glanced at the east side wall toward the out of the cabin, and then, apparently satisfied the coast was clear, started toward the stream, shuffling along in a foot of where Keith lay flat on the ground. A moment later the man heard him splashing softly in the water and Keith rolled over, his lips Bristow's ear.

Slip down there, Ben," he whispered, "and quiet that fellow. I'll find out how many are on the west side of the job without any noise."

He waited until the scout had disappeared like a snake, not even a slight leaf telling of his passage, then silently crept forward him, yet with less caution, until he was able to peer about the corner of the cabin and dimly distinguish the sketched forms of several men lying in against the side wall. They seemed so nearly together it was difficult to separate them in that darkness, stars giving the only light, but finally determined their number at five; the Mexican would make and there would surely be another posted out in the front—seven, there were eight horses down



Rising to His Knees, he Saw a Man Already Half Across the Stream.

there in the corral. Then the eighth man—Hawley, without doubt—must be in the cabin. At the thought Keith's teeth clinched, and he had to struggle to control his passion. But no; that would never do; he must discover first exactly where the girl was located; after that they would attend to the cuss. Before creeping back to the others, he made quick examination along the rear of the cabin, but could find no visible point of weakness. He tried to recall from memory the nature of the lock on that back door, but could remember nothing except an ordinary wooden latch. If he could insert a knife into the crack that might very easily be dislodged. He drew his hunting knife for the attempt, and, first glancing about, perceived a man creeping toward him. It proved to be Bristow.

"Fixed the greaser all right, cap, and I reckon he'll be quiet for an hour or two. Look whar he slashed me; struck a pack o' playin' keards, or I'd a got my ticket." The front of his blouse was cut wide open, and Keith thought he perceived a stain of blood. "Pricked you as it was, didn't he?"

"Opened the skin. Thought the cuss had given up, an' got careless. What's 'round to the west?"

Keith's lips closed, his hand shutting hard on the knife.

"Five, and another out in front; that leaves the eighth man inside. Bring our fellows up closer, and post them where they can cover those fellows asleep, while I make an effort at breaking in here."

Bristow crawled back like a snail, and confident the others would do their part, Keith thrust his knife blade deep into the narrow crack and began probing after the latch. In spite of all caution this effort caused a slight noise, and suddenly he started back at the sound of a woman's voice:

"What do you want? I am armed, and will fire through the door if you do not go away!"

His heart leaping with exultation, Keith put his lips close to the crack. "Hope," he exclaimed as loudly as he dared. "This is Keith; open the door."

He could hear a little smothered cry break from her lips, and then the sound of a bar being hastily removed. An instant, and the door opened silently, just wide enough to permit her slender figure to slip through. She grasped him with her hands, turning his face to the light of the stars, and he could feel her form tremble.

"Oh, I knew you would come! I knew you would come!" she sobbed, the words barely audible.

The man's lips set firmly, yet he held her close to him, begging her not to break down now.

"It's all right, little girl," he said pleadingly, "we've got you safe, but there is a fight to be attended to. Come with me; I must ask you a question or two."

He drew her back into the fringe of bushes, placing her safely behind the

stack of saddles. She was not crying any more, just clinging to him, as though she could never again bear to let him go.

"Oh, Jack, it is so good just to feel you near again."

"Yes, dear," soothingly, "and it is good to hear you say Jack, but tell me one thing—is any one else in the cabin? Is Hawley here?"

"No, no! He left us early the first morning. I haven't either seen or heard of him since. The men have left me alone since we got here; have had the cabin all to myself until tonight. I have not suffered, only mentally—from dread of what they intended doing with me—until tonight. Three men rode in here just before sundown—two Mexicans and an Indian. One of them was an awful looking old man, with a scar on his cheek, and a face that made me shudder. He didn't see me, but I saw him through the window, and he had such strange eyes. All the men acted as though they were afraid of him, and I heard him say he didn't care what Hawley's orders were, he was going to sleep inside; if the girl didn't like it she could take the other room. I didn't know what to do—oh, I was so afraid of him; but what he said gave me an idea, and I went into the back room, and put up a bar across the door. When he came in he tried the door; then he spoke through it, but I never answered; and finally he lay down and went to sleep. I sat there in the dark so long, and when I heard you—I thought it must be some of the others."

He stroked her hair, whispering words of encouragement.

"That is all done with now, Hope, and we'll have those fellows at our mercy in another half-hour. I can trust you to remain right here?"

"Yes," he was bending over, and her eyes were upon his face. Suddenly he clasped her to him.

"Sweetheart," he whispered softly. He could not hear her answer, but her arms were about his neck.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Cabin Taken.

His heart beating with new happiness, yet conscious of the stern duty still confronting him, Keith joined the others, giving them, in a whisper, a hurried account of Hope's release from the cabin, and of what she had to report.

"It's old Juan Sanchez in the front room, boys," he added soberly, "and there is ten thousand dollars reward for him, dead or alive."

Joe of the "Bar X" drew in his breath sharply.

"I'll sure be dead then," he muttered, "that cuss will never be got no other way."

They went at it in the grim silent manner of the West, wasting little time, feeling no mercy. One by one the unconscious sleepers were aroused, each waking to find a steel barrel

pressing against his forehead, and to hear a stern voice say ominously, "Not a move, Johnny; yes, that's a gun; now get up quietly, and step out here." Resistance was useless, and the five, rendered weaponless, were herded back toward the corral. They all belonged to Hawley's outfit; one, a black-whiskered surly brute Bristow remembered having seen in Sheridan. There was no time to deal with them then, and a "Bar X" man was placed on guard, with orders to shoot at the slightest suspicious movement.

The Indian, then, would be guarding the front of the house, and Sanchez sleeping inside. Well, the former could be left alone; his chance of escape would be small enough with Fairbairn and Neb on the opposite bank. Old Sanchez was the villain they wanted—dead or alive. With this in view, and anxious to make a quick job of it, the three entered the back room, and, revolvers in hand, groped their way across to the connecting door. As Hope had described, this had been securely fastened by a stout wooden bar. Bristow forced it from the sockets, not without some slight noise, and Keith, crouching down at one side, lifted the latch.

"Keep down low, boys," he cautioned, "where he can't hit you."

With one quick push he flung the door wide open, and a red flash lit the room. There were two sharp reports, the bullets crashing into the wall behind them, the sudden blaze of flame revealing the front door open, and with it the black outline of a man's figure. Two of the men fired in instant response, leaping recklessly forward, but were as quickly left behind in the darkness, the outer door slammed in their faces. Outside there was a snarl of rage, another shot, a fierce curse in Spanish; then Keith flung the door wide open, and leaped down the step. As he did so he drew a body and fell forward, his revolver knocked from his hand. Rising to his knees, the dim light of the stars revealed a man already half across the stream. Suddenly two sparks of fire leaped forth from the blackness of the opposite bank; the man flung up his hand, staggered, then went stumbling up the stream, knee deep in water. He made a dozen yards, reeling as though drunk, and fell forward, face down across a spit of sand. Keith stared out at the black, motionless shape, felt along the ground for his lost gun, and arose to his feet. Bristow had turned over the dead body at the foot of the steps, and was peering down into the upturned face.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Anti-Suicide Fence.

One of the strangest fences on record is that which the common council of Yonkers, N. Y., has just ordered built. It will be a fence to keep suicides away.

Several times in recent years despondent persons have shuffled off the mortal coil by leaping into the Fort Field reservoir, one of the reservoirs supplying Y. kers with water. Sometimes the bodies have been recovered quickly, but on a few occasions the corpses were in the water for a day or so. The loss of water in draining the reservoir is a big item and is especially to be guarded against since the city found it necessary to husband every drop of its supply. So the council has appropriated \$4,000 to build a wire netting fence around the reservoir. When it is completed any one on suicide bent will find a barrier nine feet high between him and eternity.

When is an Old Maid?

"Some day the marriageable age for women will be advanced from 20 to 30, and the old maid line will be changed from 30 to 40. When that time comes there will be surprisingly few divorces. The husband of whom we dream at 20 is not at all the type of man who attracts us at 30. The man I married at 20 was a brilliant, morbid, handsome, abnormal creature, with magnificent eyes and very white teeth and no particular appetite at meal time. The man whom I could care for would be the normal, safe and substantial sort who would come in at 6 o'clock, kiss me once, sniff the air twice, and say, 'Mm! What's that smells so good, old girl? I'm as hungry as a bear. Trot it out. Where are the kids?'"—From "Dawn O'Hara" by Edna Barber.

Cold Comfort.

Douglas Jerrold's wit made it difficult for him to be the "ministering angel" that a man of less humor might have been to friends in trouble. The writer, George Huddle, went to Jerrold one day to tell him of difficulties into which he had fallen. "I want you to help me," he said. "The Morning Gazette has dismissed me." "You don't say, my dear George, they've had a gleam of intelligence at last." "Don't joke," returned Huddle. "I really want your advice. I'm thinking of going into the coal trade." "Capital!" said Jerrold. "You've got the sack to begin with!"—Youth's Companion.

Politics might not be so bad but for some of the people in it.

Why suffer under the curse of Dyspepsia when Garfield Tea can remove it?

Ornamental penmanship is also a flourishing industry.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days. Use.

Offering to bet that you are right is a poor kind of argument.

Mrs. Whalow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Platonic friendship and perpetual motion are all right theoretically, but they refuse to work.

"WHY SHOULD I USE CUTICURA SOAP?"

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair lustrous and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a water, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston, for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

Acme of Laziness.

A story is told of a man who held the Kansas record for laziness. As he was too lazy to do anything at all, his neighbors finally decided to bury him alive. They laid him in the bottom of the wagon and started for the cemetery. On the way they were met by a man who asked what they were doing with that man.

"He won't work, and he has nothing to eat, so we are taking him to the cemetery to bury him alive," was the reply.

Touched with pity, the stranger said: "Friends, I have a sack of corn here that he is welcome to."

Hearing this, the lazy man raised his head long enough to inquire: "Is it shelled?"

"No, it isn't, but—" "Drive on," interrupted the doomed man as his head disappeared from view.

Romance of the Rail.

It was on a Pullman car. The man who traveled for gent's furnishings had succeeded in working up a conversation with the lonesome-looking young woman. He leaned over her and breathed in her ear:

"Peaches, I'm taking a little trip to New York. Don't you want to go along?"

"Sir," she said angrily, "you are going too far!"

But she didn't object to accompanying him as far as Schenectady.

FROM THE NORTH COUNTRY

Where the Winters Are Cold and the Snows Deep.

Writing from the vicinity David Harum made famous, a man says that he was an habitual coffee drinker, and, although he knew it was doing him harm, was too obstinate to give it up, till all at once he went to pieces with nervousness and insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, and a generally used-up feeling, which practically unfitted him for his arduous occupation, and kept him on a couch at home when his duty did not call him out.

"While in this condition Grape-Nuts food was suggested to me, and I began to use it. Although it was in the middle of winter, and the thermometer was often below zero, almost my entire living for about six weeks of severe exposure was on Grape-Nuts food with a little bread and butter and a cup of hot water, till I was wise enough to make Postum my table beverage.

"After the first two weeks I began to feel better and during the whole winter I never lost a trip on my mail route, frequently being on the road 7 or 8 hours at a time.

"The constant marvel to me was how a person could do the amount of work and endure the fatigue and hardship as I did, on so small an amount of food. But I found my new rations so perfectly satisfactory that I have continued them—using both Postum and Grape-Nuts at every meal, and often they comprise my entire meal.

"All my nervousness, irritability and insomnia have disappeared and healthy, natural sleep has come back to me. But what has been perhaps the greatest surprise to me is the fact that with the benefit to my general health has come a remarkable improvement in my eye-sight.

"If a good appetite, good digestion, good eye-sight, strong nerves and an active brain are to be desired, I can say from my own experience, use Grape-Nuts and Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Counterfeiter Gets Stiff Sentence.

William Fink, a Brooklyn, N. Y., dealer in drugs, was sentenced by the New York Court of Special Sessions, to imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, for four months. The charge was counterfeiting the trade-mark for Carter's Little Liver Pills, in violation of the penal law.

The Carter Medicine Company detected the counterfeit before any quantity of the spurious goods had been placed upon the market. In sentencing Fink, Judge Duell laid special stress upon the injury done to the public when a remedy so well known as Carter's Little Liver Pills is counterfeited and put on the market. He imposed the sentence not only as the proper punishment of Fink himself, but in order to deter others from the commission of like frauds in the future.

Her Opportunity.

Edith—Isn't Alice the lucky girl? Just as she had decided to throw Jack over he broke the engagement.

Tom—Well? Edith—Well, now she's going to sue him for breach of promise.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *W. H. Walker*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Awful.
"Is my hat on straight?"
"No. One eye shows."—Life.

Everything you need offered free. By conducting a Walker Co-operative Club you can get clothing and furniture and almost anything else without cost. 3,000 articles. 24-page Catalogue No. 13 explains everything. Write today for it. W. & H. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Man may be the noblest work of God, but only blind love can make a woman think he looks like that.

The woman who cares for a clean, wholesome mouth, and sweet breath, will find Paxtine Antiseptic a joy forever. At druggists, 25c a box.

Some men make matters worse if they try to explain.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

Many reputations blow up when a political campaign is in full blast.

Most human maladies arise from wrong dieting. Garfield Tea gives immediate relief.

Lapland is a great country for small children.

Armorside

REDUCER CORSET

THE GREAT SUCCESS.

Make a friend of every stout woman who wears it.

Makes business for every merchant who sells it.

AT DEALERS' or sent direct for \$1.50 (Armorside Style 207, for medium and slender figures, \$1.00).

BIRDSEY-SOMERS CO.
233 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

KOW-KURE

FOR SICK COWS

Healthy cows give more milk, make richer butter, and require less care. KOW KURE is a cow medicine, not a food. It regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system. A positive cure and preventive for LOST APPETITE, BARRENNESS, ABORTION, SCOURS, MILK FEVER, and all other ailments that sap the strength of milking cows. Thousands of profitable herds owe their health to KOW KURE.

Be sure to send for our valuable free book, "More Money From Your Cows."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS.
Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. H. Wood

ALCOHOL, MORPHINE AND OTHER HABITS

with their terrible effects upon the mind and physical life of yourself and friends, can be cured. National Sanitarium is open to the public, and is a place where you can get a complete cure for your trouble, without exposing or advertising your condition, as do many institutions treating only morphine, alcohol, and other habits. We can assure your satisfaction, or money refunded, write to National Sanitarium, Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Quickly relieves all eye troubles, including inflammation, itching, and all other eye ailments. Sold everywhere at 10c a bottle. J. H. Thompson, Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y.

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup, Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Blue is spending a few days in Antioch.

Mrs. C. B. Hamlin and son visited in Grayslake Friday.

Miss E. Felton spent Sunday with Blanche Dennison.

A. H. Stewart of Millburn was in town on business Saturday.

Kerr and Avery transacted business in Chicago Thursday of last week.

Mrs. H. Hendricks of Ingleside spent Monday night with her parents here.

F. M. Hamlin moved into his new office over the hardware store Monday.

Mrs. P. W. Gray and son of Chicago spent the week end with Lake Villa relatives.

Our Lake Villa teachers, the Misses Watson, Miller and Nelson, spent Saturday and Sunday with the home folks.

The Angola Cemetery society will hold its quarterly meeting Tuesday, March 19, with Mrs. Ben Hamlin. Mrs. C. Hamlin, Secretary.

Born, in Waukegan, Monday, March 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Otis Smith, (nee Nettie King) a 7 1/2 pound daughter. We extend congratulations.

Mrs. Edna Gilmore and two daughters, Mrs. J. Tucker and Miss Gilmore, of Waukegan, and Horace Nelson of Chicago, spent Sunday at H. J. Nelson's.

Our pastor, Rev. Lowrie, was not able to occupy the pulpit Sunday on account of illness, and as his supply failed to appear, no preaching services were held on that day.

The Ladies' Aid society will tie comforters at the church basement Wednesday, March 20. Any one wishing to have comforters tied may have them nicely finished by the Ladies' Aid for fifty cents, by notifying any member of the society.

Ed. Hall, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall of Englewood, was buried here in the family lot Thursday afternoon. He was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sherwood. He had been a long and patient sufferer from tuberculosis, and we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

BRISTOL

Mrs. Will Bryant has been on the sick list the past two weeks.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Geo. Willett on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bishop of Kenosha Sundayed with Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson.

The mail train was several hours late on Monday morning on account of a break down.

The village of Bristol has installed an electric lighting plant which is proving very successful.

The remains of Geo. Nixon were brought here from Zion City for burial on Friday of last week.

P. L. Gray was home Sunday from Hebron where he is employed as stock buyer for Mr. Dunning.

[Will the party who furnished these items please send full name and address to the News office.—Ed.]

Mrs. Brownell of Chicago has been visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity for several days the past week.

The W. H. M. S. will give an entertainment and box social this week Friday night at the Bristol hall. The ladies are requested to bring lunch for two.

The program will consist of vocal and instrumental music an Indian maid drill in costume and "The Domestic Comedy" and a "String of Pearls." All are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

Announcement of Candidacy

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Surveyor subject to the primaries of the Republican party, April 9th, 1912. Your vote and support will be appreciated.

MORTIMER R. MILLER.

Announcement

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries to be held on April 9th, 1912. Your support will be very much appreciated.

JAMES ANDERSON, Jr.

HICKORY

Mrs. George Edwards visited over Sunday in Chicago.

Gordon Wells visited Saturday and Sunday with Irene Savage.

Miss Ebert spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Cora Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Martin of Millburn gave a shower on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. Poulson. A number from here attended.

The Cemetery Society will meet at the church on Thursday, March 21. Dinner will be served by Mrs. Maude Story and Mrs. Myrtle Savage. All are invited. Ladies bring needle and thread.

RUSSELL

John Bennett is preparing to build a new barn.

Mr. Larson will occupy the rooms above the creamery.

Miss Ella and Anna Carlson visited over Sunday at their home.

Miss Verna Young of Gurnee visited Miss Mildred Murray over Sunday.

Hugh Carney of Libertyville called on relatives and old friends here last week.

Miss Loe Chase, who has been very sick with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. H. F. Siver spent a few days of last week with her mother at Wadsworth.

Mrs. John Crawford and children of Racine were Russell visitors during the week.

Mr. Smoger and family have moved into the Murray house west of the village.

The Ladies Aid society was well attended at Mrs. Ben Melville's on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George DeFarris entertained a party of friends on Thursday night. All report a fine time.

Mrs. Charles Pemant had the sad misfortune to break his wrist while unloading a car of lumber. He will be unable to use his arm for some weeks.

AUTICON SALE

Having decided to quit farming the undersigned will sell at public auction on the T. C. Kelly farm, 3 miles west of Russell, 6 miles east of Antioch on the State Line road, on Thursday, March 21, the following property, commencing at one o'clock.

2 new milkers, 4 heifers; 2 yrs. old, steer; two yrs. old, bull coming; 2 yrs. 1 calf. Grey gelding, 8 yrs. wt. 1200. Bay gelding, 4 yrs. wt. 1100. Bay mare 12 yrs. wt. 1400. Bay gelding 12 yrs. wt. 1000. Bay gelding 3 yrs. this spring, Graton King. Brown 2 yr. old colt. Mare colt, Norman, 9 mos. old. 4 sows with pigs, 2 boars 8 mos. old. Barrow 8 mos. old, 3 shoats. Clean sweep hay loader used two seasons. Keystone side delivery hay rake, 2 mowers, narrow tire wagon, double wagon box, 2 hay racks, set 3-ton wagon springs, runabout, drag, roller, manure spreader used two seasons, grain seeder, wire stretcher, sulky plow, riding cultivator, walking cultivator, shovel plow, cutter, bob sleigh, buggy pole, hog rack, milk tank, milk cooler, 5 milk cans, 5 20-gal. meat jars, 2 milk pails, grind stone, stone boat, caldron kettle, 2 cross cut saws, 4 hand saws, 10 tons timothy hay in barn, 5 tons alfalfa in barn, 200 bu. oats, 10 bu. potatoes, 20 bu. wheat, 20 bu. seed corn, 10 acres corn in shock, 5 set double harness, breaking cart, whiffletrees, neckyokes, hay fork, robes, blankets, shovels, forks, household goods and other articles to numerous to mention. Usual terms. WM. J. KELLY, Prop Geo. Vogel, auctioneer.

Harness should be oiled once a year

Just before spring work is the best time to have it done. I have an oiling tank holding one barrel of harness oil, in which I want to oil your harness for \$1.00 per set. The oiling will be thoroughly done. It will save you a disagreeable job. It will penetrate thoroughly around buckels and all other parts. It is better and cheaper than you can do it yourself.

H. J. BROGAN
The Harness Man

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



YOU PUT \$100.00 INTO YOUR BANK and you want to check out 10,000 cents.

You grow corn under the old methods. You cannot secure over 65 per cent of the nutrients at the best. Corn is handled at less cost into Silo—you get all you put in, and the Silo itself costs not to exceed one-third per ton that of any other form of construction.

Red Cedar Silo serves a lifetime. Foundation, roof or filling costs no more. Staves made by the oldest company in the business. Kalamazoo SLO CO. Michigan

Sale Agent, J. W. VanDuzer Antioch, Illinois.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

"I Stand for a Government by and for Men not by and for Money"

OFTEN MAKES A QUICK NEED FOR THE CURE THAT'S SURE

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL TROUBLES OF THROAT AND LUNGS

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Paul MacGuffin

Lake County's Candidate for

STATE SENATOR

Primary Election, April 9th.



Lewis O. Brockway

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT Candidate For Re-election Republican Primaries April 9, 1912